FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR CSCE DELEGATE ADDRESSES NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

LD051802 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1435 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Geneva, 5 Feb (ADN)--On behalf of the group of socialist states, GDR delegation leader Ambassador Dr Gerhard Herder, submitted a number of proposals to the Geneva Disarmament Committee today which aimed at making the work of this body more efficient and productive. It is proposed that working groups be formed as quickly as possible on issues of nuclear disarmament and on a general and complete stop to nuclear weapon tests. Other working groups should deal with the formulation of an international agreement which would prohibit the siting of nuclear weapons in countries where there are none sited at present. Discussion should also be held on how the development of new types of mass destruction weapons can be reduced.

Dr Herder stressed that never before had the disarmament committee's responsibility been clearer than when seen against the backdrop of the present complicated international situtation. "The arms drive policy pressed for by imperialist circles is beginning to undermine the hard won results of political detente in the seventies."

Despite vigorous appeals by the world public, the SALT II agreement has still not gone into force. At the same time, the leading Western nuclear power is propagating a doctrine intended to make a nuclear war feasible and winnable. The GDR shares the concern expressed by representatives of Mexico, Sweden and India at the growing threat to manking from such doctrines, especially in view of recent reports about plans to produce a new barbaric weapon.

The head of the GDR delegation stressed the [GDR's] full readiness to contribute constructively to real disarmament measures along the lines of the proposals submitted by the Warsaw Treaty states last May. This program made clear the socialist defense coalition's intention of not striving for military superiority. Dr Herder named as an example of the earnestness of these efforts the withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet soldiers and 1,000 tanks from GDR territory. What is particularly urgent today is early ratification of the SALT II agreement and continuation of the negotiation process toward reducing strategic arms.

YUGOSLAV CSCE DELEGATION URGES DISARMAMENT STEPS

LD042048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1929 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Madrid, 4 Feb (TANJUG)--Detente cannot be contributed to with the presentation of charges and escalation of verbal confrontation but, instead, with a behaviour of states in keeping with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, the head of the Yugoslav delegation to the Madrid CSCE, Ambassador Rudolf Cacinovic, stated today.

The Yugoslav delegation head urged a broader examination of the problems on the agenda of the Madrid CSCE in view of the non-bloc concept of the CSCE which needs to be developed.

Where Helsinki Final Act principles have been violated satisfactory solutions must be reached by political methods, Cacinovic said. In this way, conditions will be created for reestablishing mutual trust, he added.

The Yugoslav delegation head said that the causes of the aggravation of the international situation must be primarily sought in the growing practice of interference in internal affairs and resort to the use of force and in the stepped-up armament race. Yugoslavia maintains as indispensable an end to the armament race and it proposes the inauguration of a disarmament process, Cacinovic underlined.

Clear and unequivocal decisions of the Madrid CSCE on convening a disarmament conference would be a real step, although not the only, which could make a far-reaching contribution to promoting European security, Cacinovic said. He noted that the French and Polish proposals on the conference are characterized by exclusiveness and mutual negation, at least in their basic content. Cacinovic cited the constructive efforts on the part of the Swedish delegation.

Yugoslavia proposes, Ambassador Cacinovic said at the CSCE this evening, the convening of a preparatory meeting which would set the place and date for the beginning of the disarmament conference. This in no event means that Yugoslavia calls for a postponement of disarmament effort. On the contrary, it urges that the disarmament conference mandate be in the best possible manner ensured here in Madrid. This is why Yugoslavia seeks that a clear political decision be adopted here in Madrid on convening the European disarmament conference, a conference whose first stage would be devoted to military trust building measures and whose second stage would open the way for effective disarmament, Cacinovic said.

Cacinovic underlined the need for further promoting and realizing all human rights. In this context, he stressed that the right of national minorities must in no event be forgotten.

Yugoslavia attaches great importance to the battle against international terrorism, Cacinovic said and added that preventive measures in this regard would be useful.

DAILIES ATTACK REAGAN ON ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

TRUD Report

AU021352 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 2 Feb 81

["Dangerous and Inconvincing Rhetoric"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 2 Feb (BTA)--"The first statements made by the leaders of the new Washington administration stand at high variance with the objective processes of international development and the existing balance of forces on a world-wide scale. This balance cannot be tipped because of Washington's subjective will" writes today's TRUD. "Dangerous and inconvincing rhetoric" is the headline of the commentary on the statements of Mr Ronald Reagan and Mr Alexander Haig.

It is stressed in the article that the new style in the foreign policy of the United States has so far manifested only a gross distortion of the Soviet foreign policy and fierce accusations against the Soviet Union in strong words and expressions.

Having analyzed the main American accusations, the author writes that "They are imbued with nostalgia for the irretrievably lost positions of the American imperialism in the world today, a world which refuses to follow the prescriptions of Washington in its development".

TRUD pays attention to the ease with which the new American administration is demonstrating its inclination towards adventures in the international politics.

This is further confirmed by the attempts at blaming the Soviet Union for the Washington foreign political failures, by questioning the validity of already signed international treaties and by the threats levelled at the Soviet Union.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Report

AU030933 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 3 Feb (BTA)--Under the headline "American Imperialism--A Source of Violence, Aggression, Terror" today's issue of RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries ample material on Ronald Reagan's position expressed at a news conference, in which he distorted on purpose the goals and character of the international activity of the Soviet Union.

"Ill-intended and with an unrestrained tone top-place executives in the new American administration embarked on an open anti-Soviet slandering campaign", the newspaper notes. "The defiant and irresponsible position and the absurd allegations of an imaginary 'center' of the international terrorism in the USSR are arousing grave concern and indignation throughout the world. Such fabrications recall the gloomiest years of the 'cold war'. The contemporary developments and the present political life abound in irrefutable facts unmasking the hypocritical nature of such allegations," writes the newspaper.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO produces further sufficient evidence of the plots, coups and political assassinations connected with the CIA and the FBI.

According to the newspaper, this theater of the absurd has been played in order to poison further the international climate, to justify the militarist psychosis raging in the American ruling circles.

"Speaking of terrorism, it really exists in the Western world and not as an imported article but as one of the characteristics of the social and political crisis of the capitalist society," the newspaper concludes. "The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in which the Marxist-Leninist ideology plays the leading role have always been enemies to terrorism which is alien to the humane nature of their social system".

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY DPRK ECONOMIC DELEGATION

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU051644 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] On 5 February Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Kye Ung-tae, Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo member, DPRK deputy premier and leader of the DPRK delegation to the 11th session of the intergovernmental consultative commission on economic and scientific-technical matters.

The meeting was attended by Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate-member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the session, and Choe Sang-muk, DPRK ambassador to Bulgaria.

Plenary Session

AU051117 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] The 11th plenary session of the intergovernmental consultative commission for economic and scientific-technical matters between Bulgaria and the DPRK has been held in Sofia. The DPRK delegation was led by Key Ung-tae, chairman of the DPRK side of the commission, Korean Workers Party [KWP] Politburo committee member and DPRK vice premier. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Georgi Yordanov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The two delegations established that the decisions of the 10th session of the intergovernmental consultative commission for economic and scientific-technical matters were successfully accomplished, which became a good basis for deepening cooperation. New ways for developing the economic and scientific-technical ties between the two countries were also outlined.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SWITZERLAND--On 2 February the delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, which visited Switzerland at the invitation of the Swiss Labor Party, returned to Bulgaria. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Feb 81 AU]

TELEPHONE AUTOMATION--Sofia, 3 Feb (BTA)--With the commissioning of the international automatic telephone exchange in 1981 every holder of a telephone post will be able to get automatically in contact with the European and other countries as he now gets connection with the county towns in Bulgaria. Telephone communications with the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Poland are planned to be extended. In the last couple of years the number of telephone lines connecting Bulgaria with the other socialist countries has more than trebled. Bulgaria's geographical situation determines her role as major telephone and telegraph communication transsite centre--from Europe to the Middle and the Near East countries. Bulgaria has signed 16 cooperation agreements in the field of communications with the socialist countries and with such countries as France, Belgium, Italy, etc. [Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 3 Feb 81]

RUDE PRAVO ON SOLIDARITY'S 'PERFIDIOUS ACTIVITY'

AU051244 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Feb 81 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch: "Reasons Not To Trust; How 'Solidarity' 'Grades' Public Officials"]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Feb--"The government of the Polis People's Republic has reasons not to trust 'Solidarity,' because some of its branches have not discontinued activities which deepen tension in the country," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote on Tuesday. The newspaper demonstrated to the Polish public facts on how Solidarity conducts a purposeful, broadly organized subversive activity against the state power. There is no doubt that people from the so-called KOR [Workers Self-Defense Committee] are the ideological fathers of such activity.

The newspaper published a "questionnnaire" sent by the Mazowsze Solidarity to all its primary organizations. It has 10 columns, beginning with the basic personal data of the person who is to be "screened" and who is inconvenient to the local Solidarity functionaries, and ending with a request for expressing a view on the cadre who is to be "graded."

As a commentary attached to that printed matter says, the purpose of the "questionnarie" is allegedly to create "a data bank that would provide information on those who decide on and are coresponsible for the country's economic affairs, including the judiciary apparatus." That applies to the chairmen and deputy chairmen of cooperatives, directors and their deputies, heads of production facilities and their deputies, secretaries of voivodship committees and PZPR primary organizations, functionaries of state bodies, voivods and their deputies, mayors and their deputies, chiefs of rural parishes and their deputies, the entire judiciary apparatus such as judges and public prosecutors, and so forth. The original of the "questionnaire" is to be kept in the local Solidarity organization, and a copy is to be sent to the following address: Solidarita Mazowsze, Warszawa, 5/16 Szpitalni Street, to Mr Zbigniew Romaszewski of the "Intervention Commission." There cannot be more convincing proof of Solidarity's perfidious activity.

POLISH PRESS REPORTS SITUATION STILL TENSE

LD051836 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] The situation in Poland remains tense. As the press emphasizes, some leaders of Walesa's trade unions, who are under the influence of antisocialist forces, are continuing to incite activity with the aim of creating an atmosphere of chaos and anarchy.

The strike in the voivodship of Bielsko-Biala is continuing. Around 120 enterprises are not working there. Losses amount to more than 400 million zloty every day.

The leadership of Walesa's trade unions is threatening the government and state bodies and calling for further strikes. In Jelenia Gora the leaders of the local branch of this trade union called for a general strike for 9 February.

Officials of some branches of Walesa's trade unions, well known for their antisocialist views and extremist attitudes, says TRYBUNA LUDU, are overstepping the bounds of this organization's charter. They are trying to lead collectives into blind alleys, they are increasing social tension and they are striving to maintain the state of continuous confrontation with the administrative bodies of state power in order to set up a de facto dual government in Poland. All this endangers social-economic life and public order and leads to the destabilization of life in the country.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Report

LD061214 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] The army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote today that in many places in Poland strikes continue which disorganize and paralyze production and life and cause daily economic losses valued at hundreds of millions. Chaos and anarchy threaten the economy with complete destabilization and collapse. Such a situation, the paper stresses, cannot be accepted and the wave of strikes has to be stopped.

In a commentary entitled "Put a Stop to Anarchy" ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI further states that the PZPR has taken quite a clear stance on the basic problems of workers and all working people. Many pressing and burning problems have been resolved, but much has yet to be done and the party is fully aware of that.

The paper asks the question: How does one fulfill the program of socialist renewal when obstacles, such as strikes, are put in its path? It also asks: Who is interested in placing these obstacles and in whose interest is it being done? The paper stresses that at present the stream of workers' protest has been infiltrated by forces quite hostile to the working class and socialism, by adventurers and political gamblers who have set themselves the strategic task of wrecking the socialist state. The Walesa trade unions have become for them a mere tool for achieving such an aim.

These forces have found full support in all centers of imperialist political subversion. The paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses that the time has come to put a stop to it because the supreme interests of the Polish nation are at stake.

UK TRADE UNIONS PRESSURED TO SUPPORT SOLIDARITY

LD061006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Karel Starry reports from London on the behind-the-scenes maneuvers of the British Government aimed at supporting the so-called Walesa trade unions in Poland:

[Begin recording] The so-called campaign of Solidarity with Poland has set itself the aim of convincing British trade unionists of the need to change their attitude and support Walesa's trade unions. In announcing this propaganda action, its leaders criticized British trade union organizations for sending to Warsaw merely a single duplicating machine while Japan, France and Italy have dispatched streams of the most varied technical equipment, primarily typewriters and duplicating machines worth hundreds of thousands of pounds, for the publication of all kinds of printed matter and leaflets. There are also concealed political demands behind the pressure applied on British trade union organizations to support the Walesa trade unions. This emerges from the criticisms by leaders of the so-called campaign of Solidarity with Poland of many leading British trade unionists who have maintained contacts with the trade unions of socialist countries and adopted the same attitude to the development of the situation in Poland. [end recording]

RUDE PRAVO PUBLISHES APN COMMENTARY ON POLAND

AU051353 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Feb 81 p 7

[Article by Vladimir Nakaryakov, APN political commentator: "Events in Poland and the Maneuvers of Revanchists: 'Drang Nach Osten' Anew"]

[Text] EVERY TOWN AND EVERY LITTLE VILLAGE ON POLISH TERRITORY HAS A DAY TO CELEBRATE--THE DAY OF LIBERATION FROM HITLERITE OCCUPIERS. AND ON THAT DAY, TOGETHER WITH THE POLISH NATIONAL RED AND WHITE FLAGS, ALSO FLUTTER THE FLAGS OF THE LAND OF THE SOVIETS.

ON SUCH DAYS, FESTIVE MEETINGS ARE HELD AND WREATHS ARE LAID ON THE GRAVES OF POLISH AND SOVIET SOLDIERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE BATTLES FOR POLAND'S FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE. SUCH DAYS ARE RECORDED ON STREET NAMEPLATES IN EVERY TOWN AND ARE THE CHRONICLE OF LIBERATION BATTLES FROM BUG TO ODRA, A CHRONICLE THAT BEGINS IN JULY 1944 AND ENDS IN MAY 1945.

Such days are dear to all Soviet citizens who took part in battles on Polish territory. I am writing these lines 36 years after the first Soviet plane landed on an airfield near the town of Nowy Targ.

The words of Polish comrades, former comrades-in-arms, resound firmly and determinedly in the complex period which Poland is undergoing now. In the name of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, in which some 640,000 war veterans are associated. M. Moczar, the chairman of the Main Administration of this important social organization, has called on everyone to make use of their experience and ideological maturity to mobilize the creative forces of the Polish people so that the country embarks upon the path of harmonious and successful development.

"We veterans," he said, "are dutybound, the same as before, to stand in the forefront in difficult moments, to help the party in its endeavor to be a model for the young. We have the right and duty to openly tell our sons that we all, together and indivisibly, are responsible for the fate of Poland."

However, not only Poland's friends--who sincerely wish that the Polish people would overcome their crisis as soon as possible and who are helping them overcome their difficulties--follow the events in Poland attentively. From a certain moment Poland became not only a focus of permanent attention, but also a country into whose internal affairs Western antisocialist centers are interfering.

In particular, revanchists have come back to life again who are being taken care of and whose views are dominated by numerous official organizations in the FRG. Those who trampled Poland underfoot in their time, who spilled the blood of Polish patriots, who lighted fires in the Majdanek and Oswiecix crematoriums, those who were fulfilling Hitler's orders to physically liquidate the Polish nation, these people are again putting on the old uniforms and the jackboots of occupiers.

And they would be willing, perhaps tomorrow, to again invade--screaming "Drang Nach Osten!"--Polish territory. But times have changed. Now two barriers separate them from Poland--the GDR and the protective shield of the Warsaw Pact's military might.

Therefore the revanchists can do nothing but hold their rallies on the banks of the Rhine and only dream about the restoration of the "Great German Reich," that "thousand-year" Reich that existed only a bit longer than one decade. Thus, through their mouthpieces, they are waging a savage psychological attack, with which they are trying to activate antisocialist groups inside Poland, in order to encourage the forces of stealthy counter-revolution there.

"We must follow the reports about events in Poland with incessant attention, because what is happening there gives us courage and hope," says a certain P. Walter these days, at present a functionary of an "expellees' association."

And his hopes--what are they? The Polish paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI answered that question when it quoted from a leaflet which the revanchists are hard at work to distribute throughout the FRG. The leaflet said: "POLISH WORKERS MUST WORK UNDER THE SUPERVISION [RIZEN] OF THE GERMANS. IT IS NECESSARY WITHOUT DELAY TO ESTABLISH CONTACTS WITH LEADING FUNCTIONARIES OF THE NEW TRADE UNIONS AND CONDUCT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THEM ABOUT THE FURTHER FATE OF THE EASTERN TERRITORIES... THE EVENTS IN POLAND ARE OPENING A NEW STAGE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE RETURN OF POLISH TERRITORIES."

Anticipating revanchist mischief, representatives of various landsmannschafts, unions and organizations have begun crawling out of their holes. Neofascists in these organizations proposed that the credits which Bonn has been granting to Poland "be contingent on economic and political factors, which would gradually lead to the restoration of German rule over the Eastern territories."

Each chieftain has his own "strategy." Former Bundeswehr General O. Ratza, representing the "Landsmannschaft of Germans from West Prussia," states: "WE MUST NOT LOSE THE HOPE THAT THE CURRENT EUROPEAN BORDERS WILL DISAPPEAR. OUR WEST PRUSSIA MUST LIVE IN THE SUBCONSCIOUSNESS OF ALL GERMANS."

G. Hupka, chief of the "Landsmannschaft of Silesian Germans" and CDU deputy in the Bundestag, screams: "Our goal is a free Silesia. That is our highest political task."

F. von Bismarck lays similar claims to Pomerania, O. Henning to East Prussia, and so forth. These voices have also been joined by the "representative of the free city of Danzig," who demands that everyone who is from there be entitled to return.

It is time that these gentlemen grasp that for more than 11 million Poles born after the war, there is the Polish city of Gdansk, which has been built on the rubble of war, and that the Poles view the idea of "Danzig" and the "Polish corridor" as phantoms from a gloomy past. Nevertheless, the chieftains of the "landsmannschafts" are comforting themselves with the hope that "Danzig will be liberated within the framework of a united Europe."

Bavarian Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss put an exclamation mark to all these shameless demands when he declared without any trace of modesty: "If I were in charge in Poland, there would be order!" The older generation of Poles will never forget those "new orders," which Strauss' Hitlerite predecessors tried to introduce there. These "orders" came to cost the Polish nation--which lost more than 6 million people during the war--too dearly.

One should recall the quite unambiguous views which Hans Frank, governor general of Occupied Poland, and Reichs SS-Chief Heinrich Himmler held during the years of Nazi rule. Frank claimed that the Poles interested him only as a manpower reserve, and therefore had to be kept on the edge between existence and nonexistence. Himmler, his superior, then decided not only that Poles were to be used as seasonal workers for especially hard labor, but even worked out "curricula" for them: It was allegedly enough for them to learn to count to 500, to learn to sign their name and, in particular, to imprint into their minds an absolute subordination to the Germans. The Poles did not need to learn to read....

Realistically thinking people see the current provocative maneuvers of the revanchists and their demands as the feverish raving of a patient afflicted with the complex of nostalgic memories. However, the fact that these excesses are being willingly supported by reactionary information media cannot be evaluated as anything else but open interference in Poland's internal affairs, and intentional infringement of the norms of international law.

REAGAN, HAIG REMARKS ON USSR, TERRORISM SCORED

PRAVDA on Insults

AU051431 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Feb 81 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar article: "Reality in Favor of a Dialogue; Reagan's Sallies Against the Soviet Union Suprise the World"]

[Text] The first sharp, coarse, even insulting words said by the new U.S. President Ronald Reagan, as well as by Secretary of State Alexander Haig, in reference to the Soviet Union, are producing concern in the world in connection with the question of how Soviet-American relations will develop.

Reagan's sallies particularly against the Soviet Union, saying that it is inciting a "world revolution" in order to achieve "world hegemony," remind one of John Foster Dulles' vocabulary during the cold war period.

The more sober political commentators, and even those who had counted on a change in American policy toward the Soviet Union, are surprised at the sharpness of Reagan's and Haig's attacks. Some of them are voicing their apprehension that this kind of rhetoric might anger the United States' West European allies who are interested in a policy of detente, and that it might evoke disagreement in the countries of the developing world which the United States itself considers of consequence.

American foreign policy has quite obviously been reoriented in a new direction after the unsuccessful campaign for the "protection of human rights," a campaign that ended in complete fiasco and was condemned by the whole world as dishonest and false. By going over to the problems of "international terrorism," Washington is above all striving to weaken the Soviet Union's peace policy, to distort the substance of the national liberation movement and create the impression that the progressive states' assistance to the national liberation movement is actually support of "international terrorism," and finally to create the scope for its interference in other states' internal affairs.

Nowhere in the world will the United States find a guarantee against progressive transformations and revolutions. Even the leading American representatives should recognize the objective laws governing world development, and should not let themselves be carried away by emotions claiming that the peoples' just fight for freedom and independence is being "staged by the Kremlin." It is as G. Gerasimov, APN's political commentator, wrote: Revolutions emerge under the local conditions of the country in question, and they cannot be attributed to any construed "export."

Algeria, proud of its own revolution, can rightly feel offended at the way Secretary of State A. Haig has lumped together terrorists and the national liberation movement. Saudi Arabia, the main supplier of crude oil to the United States, supports the PLO and cannot agree with Haig's characterization of it as a "Soviet terrorist organization." Not even Mexico and Venezuela, two other significant crude oil exporters, regard the Nicaraguan Sandinists or the El Salvador patriots as movements organized by the Soviet Union. But, of course, by speaking of a fight against "Marxist terrorists," American propaganda is justifying its interference in El Salvador's affairs.

It is ironic that the leading representatives of the country whose secret service, the CIA, chiefly contributed to violently overthrowing the legitimate Allende government in Chile, and which demonstrably physically liquidated P. Lumumba or planned to liquidate F. Castro and leading statesmen of other countries, are now claiming the right to accuse the Soviet Union of something that is quite out of the question, since the Soviet Union always opposed, and still opposes, terrorism.

The American commentators are unanimous in the opinion that it is still impossible to say whether Reagan's and Haig's sharp words will be followed by sharp actions. In their view, by his sharp anticommunist rhetoric Reagan strives to calm down his rightwing followers, who are displeased with the large number of posts in the new administration going to so-called moderate politicians. Allegedly Reagan could not use moderate expressions about the Soviet Union and then renew the SALT II negotiations, because then he would be accused of weakness. In the end, these reflections lead to a more optimistic conclusion, which does not exclude the possibility that Reagan's policy will approach Nixon's policy and be anticommunist verbally, while being pragmatic in actual deeds.

Naturally these are mere reflections; but the present reality contradicts them. In the statement published by TASS, the Soviet Union voiced the hope that Washington would give thought to where a campaign against the Soviet Union could lead, and that it would take steps to stop it.

In the sphere of their mutual relations the two main nuclear countries have important questions that need to be solved, and thus contribute to normalizing the entire international situation. Moscow is constantly signalling its preparedness for positively developing relations. The history of Soviet-American relations shows that, provided the American administration showed good will, it has always been possible to develop these relations also to the benefit of the United States. The American public would prefer the policy of improving relations with the Soviet Union to an enmity between the two countries. If Reagan's government adopts this attitude, it will find in the Soviet Union a willing partner for a constructive dialogue. The policy of detente in Europe has proved that nothing else can replace it. The world realities also strongly speak in favor of this.

RUDE PRAVO Comment

LD051040 Prague CTK in English 0810 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 5 Feb (CTK)--"Accusing the socialist countries of support for international terrorism has three aims in one: To discredit the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, to distort the essence of the national liberation struggle and finally to create a base for interference in the internal affairs of other countries", RUDE PRAVO wrote today in a commentary on last week's statements of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The accusations of supporting "international terrorism", made against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, were qualified by the daily as "false, untrue and slanderous. Its [as received] motives are not hard to find," it added.

"It is well known that it was the socialist countries which consistently rejected terrorism and acted against it. They took a clear and uncompromising stand on the terrorist acts which resulted in murders, violation and immunity of diplomatic missions, impediment of international contacts, transport, etc. This is our unchanging stance. However, those who are now accusing the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of supporting terrorism directly support the criminal activity of which statesmen, public officials and diplomats fell victim many a time".

U.S. ruling circles aim their attacks on the prestige of the national liberation movement; they would like to slander the states that have taken the socialist road and justify American interventions in foreign countries.

"A springboard is to be created for a military intervention in El Salvador, for counter-revolutionary attempts to turn Nicaragua into a new Chile, for the progressive movements struggling for social justice to be drowned in blood". "Such is the true essence of this new American slogan, the slogan of struggle against 'international terrorism'", RUDE PRAVO stressed.

WEINBERGER STATEMENT PROVES U.S. DUPLICITY

LD051046 Prague CTK in English 0816 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 5 Feb (CTK)--The striking statement by U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger that the U.S. Government considers starting the production of a nuclear bomb and its deployment in Western Europe again proves the militarist course of U.S. imperialsim, RUDE PRAVO said today.

The statement made just on the day of the opening session of the UN Disarmament Committee in Geneva, attended also by a U.S. delegation, throws at least a shadow of doubt on the sincerity and seriousness of the U.S. delegation's approach to this forum, the daily said. "The peace-loving forces of the world will certainly not leave the U.S. threats without a response. This is proved by an ever intensifying better coordinated and more resolute struggle for arms limitation, disarmament and fruitful cooperation between states, against all efforts endangering the present and the future of mankind," the daily stressed.

COMMENTARY REVIEWS CLARK'S QUALIFICATIONS

AU061112 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 5 Feb 81 p 2

["VT"-signed commentary "A Well-Qualified Deputy"]

[Text] Mr William Clark may well be a good California lawyer--we do not know that for sure. And he is certainly President Ronald Reagan's old and close friend--that we know. Is that enough to qualify for the post of U.S. deputy secretary of state?

The views on that may vary. Before his entry into the world of high-level diplomacy William Clark had to go through a mandatory procedure before the U.S. Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, some sort of a formal test of competence and intelligence. He was given all kinds of tricky questions, such as "Who is the prime minister of Zimbabwe?"

The enlightened future No 2 man of U.S. foreign policy truthfully answered that he did not know. In the same spirit he also answered the other questions.

"What internal difficulties is the British Labor Party currently going through?"

"What is that?"

"What do you think of the Israeli militarized settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan?"

"I have nothing to say about it."

"Which two European NATO countries refused to deploy American tactical missiles on their territories?"

"I have no idea."

And so forth. William Clark was dripping with sweat, but so were the senators; sweating most of all, however, was Alexander Haig, the new secretary of state, whose deputy Clark is to become. Despite the trifling gaps in his knowledge it is certain in advance, however, that Clark will be confirmed in his post because the Republicans have a majority in the Senate. The fact that he is the President's intimate friend is of consequence only in the sense that they will understand each other very well. After all, at his very first press conference in Washington, Ronald Reagan confused the Mediterranean with the Caribbean.

PRAVDA REBUFFS CHARGES ON TERRORISM SUPPORT

AU061350 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Feb 81 p 7

[Juraj Bydzovsky commentary in the column "A Word on the Events": "A Lie and Its 'Witnesses'"]

[Text] Italian Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani's answer to deputies' interpellations in the parliament on Tuesday corroborated, of course, that the Italian Government does not have any evidence to prove the assertions that Italy's terrorism relies on the support of the socialist countries. As is known, some of the Italian information media have been conducting a campaign in the last few weeks of absurd accusations against socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, to that effect. Some political representatives, especially of the Socialist and Social Democratic Parties, have also become involved in that campaign--among them, deplorably, even President Pertini in an interview for French television.

Even though Prime Minister Forlani had to frankly admit that he has nothing in his hands to prove the aforementioned charges, he nevertheless countered with the statement that the assumption is allegedly not unfounded that foreign governments are helping Italian terrorism.

A representative of the Italian Communist Party declared in the debate that Forlani by such statements has clearly adjusted to the new U.S. administration's anti-peace line.

In the complicated Italian domestic political situation the ruling parties are trying to throw off at any price their responsibility for the expanded terrorist activity. Moreover, the leaderships of the Socialist and Social Democratic Parties are trying to weaken the communists by forcing a view onto the public that terrorism in Italy is part of some sort of "international communist conspiracy."

The pinnacle in producing the embarrassing propaganda fabrications of the last few days was reached by Ruggero Puletti, deputy secretary of the Social Democratic Party. He claimed in an editorial of the Social Democratic newspaper UMANITA that it is allegedly Czechoslovakia that is training and financing Italian terrorists.

To avoid being reproached for not being specific, he lists the names of several Czechoslovak localities in which there are--"according to his information" that is even "generally known"--training camps for members of the Italian terrorist underground. Those are Prague and Bratislava--naturally, as the two best known cities in Czechoslovakia--Smokovec (without specifying which Smokovec in the Tatra mountains is meant) and--something which requires, indeed, a morbid fantasy coupled with lack of basic human decency--Lidice.

The reader cannot avoid the impression that when writing the article Mr Puletti merely reached into the bountiful treasury of his geographic knowledge on Czechoslovakia and because he did not find anything but four or five well-known names he impudently used them to localize his fictitious training camps. In doing that he was faithful to one of Goebbels' well-known principles: When you lie, then use one which stuns by virtue of its very proportions.

Because there are no witnesses who would confirm such fabrications, it has been allegedly decided to import a very special witness to Italy. The latest issue of the Italian weekly PANORAMA lets it be known that a most competent witness--former General Jan Sejna [defected to the West in 1968]--will allegedly very soon come to Rome. This champion of feebleminded concoctions on "communist plots" of all kinds of proportions and localities who "by chance" always "remembers" something new at the very moment when he has fallen into oblivion will allegedly bring evidence in his magic case stemming from the period of his practice in the sixties. The devil knows why he has been hiding his "evidence" so carefully for 13 years....

Helping oneself in domestic political difficulties by attacking the governments and people of other countries is, admittedly, an old but nevertheless indecent method. That also fully applies to the current propaganda campaign in Italy.

Lidice Protest

AU061359 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Feb 81 p 1

[CTK report: "The Lidice Citizens Protest; Reply to the Egregious Slanders of the Italian Social Democratic Newspaper UMANITA"]

[Text] Lidice, 4 Feb (CTK)--The report in the Italian Social Democratic newspaper UMANITA, according to which Italian terrorists are allegedly being trained in a "training center in Lidice," has evoked deep perturbation among the Czechoslovak public.

The citizens of the heroic Lidice community have now expressed their resolute protest against this egregious claim in a declaration issued by the local national committee. Among other things it says:

"We have listened with indignation to the report on the false charge upheld by the Italian Social Democratic newspaper UMANITA, namely that there is a 'training camp' in our community for Italian terrorists. This completely fictitious, egregious slander offends the memory of the Lidice martyrs and the honor of our community's citizens.

"Every year hundreds of thousands of visitors from our own country and from abroad come here and convince themselves of the peace mission and peaceful life of our community. These visitors also include tourists from Italy. Representatives of the Italian city of Marzabotta, which shared both the same fate as Lidice and the common efforts in the fight against fascism and war, have also convinced themselves of this. The abuse of the name 'Lidice' was undoubtedly meant to cover up their inability to unmask the true culprits of terrorism in Italy and is also part of international imperialism's campaign against the principled peace policy of the countries of the socialist camp."

DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT WITH USSR REPORTED

AU051722 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Feb 81 pp 1, 7

[CTK correspondent's report: "On Cooperation in Building Industrial Plants; An Important Czechoslovak-Soviet Agreement Signed"]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Feb--A Czechoslovak-Soviet agreement on cooperation in building and reconstructing industrial plants and other facilities in the CSSR for the 1981-85 period was signed on Tuesday at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The agreement, which was concluded on the basis of the final protocol on the results of coordinating the CSSR and USSR national economic plans for the 1981-85 period, was signed on behalf of the Czechoslovak side by Frantisek Mares, first CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and on behalf of the Soviet side by Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The agreement provides for cooperation in building more than 30 industrial enterprises, individual installations and other facilities. The volume of supplies of complete equipment from the USSR to the CSSR will markedly increase and will reach, according to preliminary estimates, about R1 billion.

The implementation of the concluded agreements will help the CSSR increase the capacity of its crude oil processing facilities by almost 1.5 million tons a year. It will also increase the production of pig iron, rolled materials, various chemical products and cellulose.

Czechoslovakia will be granted assistance inter alia in reconstructing the rolling installations and blast furnaces at VSZ [East Slovak iron works] Kosice and other metallurgical combines. The delivery of catalytic cracking equipment with an annual output of 1.5 million tons is provided for, as well as the delivery of equipment for the Paskov pulp mill. Its annual production capacity will be 200,000 tons of nonbleached sulphite cellulose. The USSR will continue to extend to the CSSR extensive assistance in building and operating the Prague subway. Subway cars, escalators, and other products will be delivered to the CSSR.

The USSR will, furthermore, extend assistance in building installations for the CSSR construction industry and engineering technology works, in expanding the television network and in geological exploration.

An important place in Czechoslovak-Soviet economic cooperation in the 1981-85 period will be held by the construction of the V2 nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice with a power-generating capacity of 880 megawatts, the Dukovany and Mochovce nuclear powerplants with a power-generating capacity of 1760 megawatts each, and the Gabcikovo project on the Danube with its 720 megawatt hydroelectric powerplant.

Cooperation and production sharing in manufacturing nuclear powerplant equipment in Czechoslovak enterprises will further develop in the current 5-year plan.

The agreement also provides for deliveries of CSSR metallurgical equipment for facilities being built in Nigeria, India and Pakistan with the USSR's technical assistance.

After the solemn signing of the agreement, Frantisek Mares declared that the document is of extraordinary importance to Czechoslovakia and represents the USSR's significant assistance in building major projects of the current 5-year plan in the CSSR. I am convinced, Frantisek Mares stressed, that the commitments stemming from the agreement will be fulfilled and that the long-term agreement will be an important impetus for expanding the exporting potential of Czechoslovak production enterprises with regard to the Soviet Union.

The solemn signing of the agreement was attended by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Cestmir Lovetinsky, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union.

ITALIAN SUPPORT NOTED FOR SALVADORAN JUNTA

AU060838 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Feb 81 p 7

[Jan Otava article: "Notes: Who Supports Terrorists"]

[Text] Recently, the Italian press again unfolded a hostile campaign against Czechoslovakia for its alleged support of terrorists. Those who attack us do not and cannot present any evidence, because Czechoslovakia has never supported terrorists in any way. However, Italian newspapers, which in this connection are attacking the socialist countries, have all of a sudden somehow been struck blind and dumb when it comes to the support of terrorism which originates in their own country.

How else can one explain other than as support of terrorism the fact that the Italian armament factory Oto-Mellara has sold 20 armored cars equipped with cannons and machineguns to the Salvadoran terrorist junta--which in 1980 alone had 10,000 lives on its conscience. These lethal weapons are destined to murder Salvadorans demanding fundamental democratic rights and justice. The terrorist junta represents only a small group of the local oligarchy and the interests of foreign monopolies; it is helped to stay in power only by massacring its opponents and through terror, sustained by deliveries of weapons and continuing support from abroad.

This time the lethal cargo from Italy got stuck in the Spanish port of Barcelona, where dockworker trade unions appealed to all members to boycott the weapons-carrying vessel. The workers of Barcelona have appealed to all Spanish dockworkers to hold solidarity actions so the weapons do not get into the hands of the bloody junta.

As in other countries, in Italy, too, any good-sized delivery of arms abroad must have an export license, issued by the appropriate state body. Thus, the armored cars for the Salvadoran junta left the Italian port of La Spezia with official blessing. UMANITA and AVANTI, the papers of the two government parties, played a sad role here. They are falsely accusing others and keeping modestly silent about the Italian support in the form of weapons to the terrorist junta.

MOZAMBIQUE'S CHISSANO SPEAKS ON VISIT, TALKS

LD052200 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Statement made by Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Standing Political Committee and secretary of the Mozambique Liberation Front Central Committee, and the Mozambique minister of foreign affairs, to Prague radio editor (Pavel Kryl)--date and venue not specified--recorded; Chissano's remarks in Portuguese fading into superimposed Czech translation]

[Text] Cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries is very important as we all have the same aim: building socialism. Other socialist countries are building advanced socialism, and we, in the People's Republic of Mozambique, are reinforcing its foundation.

Therefore we consider cooperation between us and the socialist countries in the same way as mutual help between brothers of the same family.

We have gained a lot of experience from our cooperation with the socialist countries. In our country we are only starting, but we have been met with a great willingness to cooperate among Czechoslovak leading officials as well as among the Czechoslovak people.

At the meeting with the leading party and state officials, particularly with Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic, we were always met with a willingness to cooperate on mutual grounds--on the grounds of mutual advantage. There are a number of agreements concluded between us and the CSSR, and it is up to us to implement them.

The People's Republic of Mozambique has put forward a number of proposals which the Czechoslovak side is studying and I expect that mutual understanding will deepen.

During our visit we visited industrial enterprises. We admired the working enthusiasm and are pleased with the Czechoslovak working people's interest in our country.

We are statisfied with the beginning of the development of mutual relations and we are convinced about their continuous deepening.

Our country will develop cooperation with the countries of CEMA; we have opened deliberations on this issue, and the CEMA countries are studying our proposals. We are optimists and believe that this cooperation will be realistic and without overall limitation. I believe it will develop successfully.

ALOIS INDRA RECEIVES CDU CHAIRMAN IN PRAGUE

AU061203 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Feb 81 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] This afternoon, Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR's Federal Assembly, received Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR's State Council and CDU chairman, who is visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak People's Party [CPP]. The reception, which took place in a friendly, cordial atmosphere, was attended by Frantisek Toman, CPP chairman; Jaroslav Srb, CPP deputy chairman and CPP Central Committee Presidium member; and Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador to the CSSR.

LEADERS RECEIVE INDIAN ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

LD052152 Prague CTK in English 1942 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 5 Feb (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister Rudolf Rohlicek received here today Indian Army chief of staff, General O.P. Malhotra.

The two representatives appreciated the traditional friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and India, and discussed the questions of further development of many-sided cooperation between the two countries. General Malhotra was also received by Colonel-General Karel Rosov, deputy defense minister [words indistinct] other on topical questions of [words indistinct] of friendly relations between (?the Czechoslovak and Indian nations).

BANGLADESH COMMERCE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD042002 Prague CTK in English 1756 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 4 Feb (CTK)--A Bangladesh delegation led by Minister of Commerce Tanzir Ahmed Siddiqui arrived here today. An agreement on the exchange of goods between Czechoslovakia and Bangladesh will be discussed with a Czechoslovakia delegation led by Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak.

LENART CHAIRS SLOVAK NATIONAL FRONT SESSION

LD051146 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The Slovak National Front Central Committee Presidium met in Bratislava today to discuss the implementation of two important pre-election documents: principles for the national Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee for gaining election to representative organs this year.

The session was chaired by Josef Lenart, the chairman of the Slovak National Front Central Committee, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the Czechoslovak People's Party Central Committee.

The Slovak National Front Central Committee Presidium emphasized the great importance of the creation of National Front election programs which should take into consideration the needs of the entire society and tasks such as promoting effectiveness, quality and socialist education and resolving regional problems.

The Presidium further dealt with the results and experience of the revolutionary trade union movement in organizing the technical creative initiative of the working people and in applying scientific-technical production methods as the basis for increasing the effectiveness of our economy.

BOTVIN, HAMAN SPEAK AT PRAGUE ENTERPRISE RALLY

LD052144 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Representatives of five Prague machine production enterprises handed over to the Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin socialist pledges to the 26th CPSU Congress mainly on fulfilling and overfulfilling supplies to Soviet customers ahead of schedule, at the rally in the CKD Lokomotivka Sokolovo enterprise today.

Comrade Aleksandr Botvin praised the initiative of the Prague working people which is a concrete contribution to strengthening Soviet-Czechoslovak economic cooperation, which has become an important factor in the intensive development of the two countries, and in strengthening the unity and closeness of the peoples of both states.

Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, also praised the activity of the inhabitants of our city in honor of the 26th congress of Soviet communists. He emphasized that the pledges with their content and meaning are evidence of the active attitude toward such significant events as the congresses of our parties, and show that our people are determined to support the policy, constructive goals and peace endeavor of the socialist community.

Comrade Josef Haman also spoke about the importance of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR which was from the beginning of socialist construction an irreplaceable factor in our economic progress and in the growth of living standards.

At the end of the today's rally in the CKD Lokomotivka Sokolovo enterprise Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium leading secretary of the Prague city party committee spoke. He said that the valuable socialist pledges express thanks for the consistent peace policy of the CPSU, thanks that our nations have been living in peace for over 35 years. They also express appreciation of the great attention which the CPCZ devotes to the development of the capital of the republic.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR--CSSR Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek received in Prague on 30 January Alberto Felipe Dumont, the ambassador of the Argentine Republic to the CSSR, in connection with the apporaching end of his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

GDR AMBASSADOR--Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, received on 3 February Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador to the CSSR, in connection with his taking up the post. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Feb 81 p 1 AU]

CULTURAL TALKS WITH HUNGARY--The 20th session of the CSSR-Hungarian Cultural and Educational Commission, which began in Prague on 27 January, is discussing the possibility of expanding cooperation in certain specialized spheres. The Hungarian delegation to the talks is led by Ferenc Ratkai, deputy minister of culture, and the Czechoslovak by Dusan Spacil, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

CULTURAL ACCORD WITH PDRY--The executive plan for the 1981-83 CSSR-PDRY cultural accord was signed in Aden on 26 January by Ivan Uples, CSSR ambassador to the PDRY, and 'Abdallah Sa'id ('Abadan), PDRY deputy minister of planning. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jan 81 p 7 AU]

SOVIET OFFICIAL DEPARTURE--Marina Zhuravleva, head of a Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society delegation and USSR deputy minister of education, concluded her official friendly visit to the CSSR on 3 February and left Prague for home. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Feb 81 p 1 AU]

VISITING SOVIET PROFESSORS--CSSR Deputy Premier L. Laco received in Prague on 28 January the participants in the Czechoslovak-Soviet theoretical conference devoted to the praxis of socialist federalism--Professors B.N. Topornin, U.A. (Safir) and G.A. Murashin. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

PLAN FULFILLMENT--The three bad harvests during the CSSR's Sixth 5-Year Plan palpably affected the country's agriculture and food industry: the sugar refinery industry could fulfill the plan only 89 percent; the production plan in the food industry was fulfilled 97.3 percent, and deliveries for marketable funds 99 percent. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Feb 81 p 1 AU]

FODDER MIXTURES PLAN--According to Frantisek Exner, general director of agricultural supply and procurement, last year the Czechoslovak agricultural sector produced 7,804,000 tons of fodder mixtures, thus exceeding the planned target of 7 million tons. The "protein" fodder production plan was not fulfilled, however. For the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan, the fodder mixtures production plan--23,848,000 tons--was fulfilled 101.5 percent. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 28 Jan 81 p 1 AU]

REPORT ON FORESTS--According to forestry expert Eng Igor Chudik, candidate of sciences, in 1979 the CSSR had more than 4,493,000 hectares of forests, containing 897 million cubic meters of timber, of which 2,614,000 hectares were in the Czech lands and the rest in Slovakia. The average annual quantity of timber cut in the CSSR as a whole is 4 cubic meters per hectare (4.6 cubic meters in the Czech lands and 3.2 cubic meters in Slovakia). [Bratislava PRAVDA Sunday Supplement in Slovak 30 Jan 81 p 6 AU]

ENERGY COOPERATION TALKS--V. Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuel and power, and H. Ziebart, GDR ambassador to the CSSR, discussed results of cooperation in the sphere of fuel and energy in Prague on 28 January. At the same time they also discussed the possibility of further expanding cooperation, particularly as regards brown coal extraction and the construction and operation of nuclear powerplants. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

POLISH ARMY PAPER CITED ON U.S. STRATEGY ON POLAND

LD052112 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] A commentary headlined "Against Subversion" in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the Polish Army paper, expressed the view that the United States is trying to isolate Poland from the community of socialist states by means of a large-scale strategy. Our correspondent Klaus Fanke reports on this from Warsaw:

First, the Polish paper referred to a seminar held at the Center for Strategic and International Studies at the American Georgetown University, which was attended by leading members of the North American State Department and the CIA, as well as hand-picked experts and scientists. Incidentally, this institute was founded by Admiral Burke in 1962 to work out a large-scale strategy for the United States' international role. The paper wrote that during the seminar it was emphasized that in order to strengthen the USA's role in the world it is necessary to activate the ideological subversion centers against Poland. That required, among other things, extensive publicity for Solidarity in Radio Free Europe and Deutsche Welle broadcasts, in which Solidarity was to be represented as an expression of political opposition and a counterbalance to the PZPR. Communists would have to be compromised and strikes used in order to bring chaos to the Polish economy.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote that the author of this anti-Polish program was one of the chiefs of Radio Free Europe, (Jan Weidenthal). The army paper emphasized that the author's hopes prospered to the same degree as the development of events in Poland led to weakening the socialist system. The United States' large-scale strategy consists in seeing Poland's isolation from the socialist community as inevitable and desirable. And here--the Polish daily wrote--Radio Free Europe appeared in the arena. Presently, it is busy tackling a major task: to blow its trumpet unceasingly to the effect that no common ground can exist between workers and rulers. Radio Free Europe sows unrest and tries to arouse tension, all of which leads to confrontation between various circles and the party. The radio station and its (?minions) increasingly carry out CIA orders.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI recalls the remarks made by new CIA Director William Casey that he was planning to revive this institution to enable it to play its extraordinarily useful role better still. He announced among other things stepped up intelligence activity by the United States, underlining that clandestine operations against other states' governments would be undertaken if the United States' highest interests were touched upon. The army paper next notes that KOR [Workers Social Self-Defense Committee] is among the steady recipients of Radio Free Europe and that the objectives and tasks of this antisocialist organisation were being propagated by Radio Free Europe.

The center for Strategic and International Studies is particularly taken with KOR's foreign-policy program, especially its slogan of the so-called Finlandization of Poland. This--through the dissolution of the socialist structures of Poland--is meant to lead to changes in the ideological and class character of the Polish-Soviet alliance. The concept of the dissolution of socialism and its international consequences corresponds to the United States' world-strategic concept, namely first to soften socialism and then to liquidate it. Our reply, the Warsaw army paper emphasized, can be only this: We shall not permit our internal affairs to be exploited for the machinations of the opponents of our social order and alliance. Socialism and our participation in the Warsaw Treaty, our inviolable friendship with the Soviet Union guarantee the existence of a free and strong Poland.

SOLIDARITY LEADERS ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY COURSE

LD051512 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1427 GMT 5 Feb 81

[ADN correspondent Paul Weinreich report: "Walesa 'Union' Wants To Intensify Chaos"]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Feb (ADN)--The Solidarity leaders are on course for counterrevolution. One center of their attacks directed against the PZPR and state power and toward anarchy and chaos is at present the south Polish Voivodship of Bielsko-Biala. For more than 2 weeks, 120 plants have not been operating. Wherever responsible-minded workers and officials make attempts to resume work, they are forcibly stopped. Solidarity leader Walesa has, during the past few days, taken over control of operations on the spot; and, in telephone conversations with correspondents of an American news agency currently stationed in Poland, is spreading slogans urging people to stick it out. He has ordered the occupation of plants to be stepped up and supplies of food and other goods to be collected in them. Meanwhile, for the population, the supply in the voivodship's shops, which was scant to start with, is getting less and less each day.

All public transportation has come to a standstill. Children and sick people often have to walk many kilometers in wintry weather to school or to the doctor. In the voivodship's towns and villages, abusive letters are being disseminated against party and state officials. Being attempted by every means of defamation and blackmail pressure, in some cases with success, is the removal of dedicated PZPR members from their posts. All the activities of the Solidarity people are aimed against the leading role of the PZPR in the country's social life.

The daily production losses in Bielsko-Biala amount to 272 million zloty. However, the full extent of the catastrophic effects on the country's entire economy cannot even be seen yet. In this region numerous plants are situated such as the Fefama textile machine factory, the Bewelana textile fiber-manufacturing plant, the Apena electrical equipment works and the FSM car plant which are important suppliers of the whole country.

[East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German at 1800 GMT on 5 February repeats the East Berlin ADN from beginning of the item through the fourth sentence and then adds the following passage:

["The newspaper GLOS PRACY, which today published figures about the drop in production, commented on this by saying Poland is approaching the brink of economic catastrophe. The army paper, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, divulged more details of a large-scale plan by the United States to take Poland out of the socialist community. For this purpose leading officials of the State Department and of the CIA secret service assigned an important role to the diversionist radio stations Radio Free Europe and Deutsche Welle. These stations continually beamed the slogan about no understanding of any kind being possible between workers and rulers in Poland. This intention of the opponent, the paper stressed, will however not be allowed. Socialism and Poland's participation in the Warsaw Treaty, as well as its unbreakable friendship with the Soviet Union, guarantee the existence of a free and strong Poland." The Voice of the GDR version omits the remainder of the referent item.]

COMMENT ON W. EUROPEAN OPPOSITION TO NEUTRON BOMB

DW051216 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1615 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Guenter Meissler commentary]

[Text] Among all West European countries it is the FRG in which most of the new U.S. nuclear missile weapons are to be deployed--all 108 Pershing II missiles and, in addition, nearly another 100 cruise missiles. It was this alarming specification in the Brussels NATO decision that sparked the protest movement, particularly in the Federal Republic.

Besides the protest movement justly argues that this NATO decision, which was initiated by the United States, has been deprived of its foundation since its implementation was closely linked with the ratification of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty which, as is generally known, the United States refuses to do.

The result is the demand that the Brussels decision be retracted. We no longer wish to look on idly while armament is continued in our country, the trade union youth of Frankfurt Main declares. For this reason we deem it necessary that the Federal Government retract the so-called counterbeaming decisions. As far as we the trade union youth are concerned, a sensible foreign policy can only be peaceful coexistence with our neighbors. This, dear listeners, expresses even more than the mere rejection of the missile deployment. The demand for peaceful coexistence makes it evident that the main pretext of the missile advocates, that is to say, the old, constantly rehashed lie of the century about the alleged Soviet ghreat, is hardly believed anymore. By the same token, the nonsensical contention can be disproved that more arms would produce more security. The opposite is true. Any newly introduced type of weapon promotes the arms race. Any new spiral of the arms race, however, curtails security and increases the potential danger of a war-like conflict.

The so-called counterarming decision, Munich Professor (Kahn) says, includes in its calculations that Europe will become a nuclear battlefield. If we view the Brussels missile decision in context with the new U.S. nuclear strategy, then this is exactly what the United States has in mind. It would like to localize a potential nuclear war and, in doing so, keep it away from U.S. territory. Let us refrain from debating whether it could do so with or without success.

Western Europe is supposed to be the nuclear hostage of the United States. Even another aspect comes into the picture. The nuclear hostages are obviously supposed to become nuclear victims and are included in the calculations.

The neutron bomb is back under discussion, this terrible weapon, which a leading SPD politician at the time referred to as a perversion of thought since it has been specifically invented for annihilating human life and preserving material values, that is to say, allowing the aggressor to continue using the material values of his victims.

A mass movement of the greatest dimensions, especially also in Western Europe, 2 years ago forced incumbent U.S. President Carter to suspend the production of this terrible weapon. But now it is under discussion again, and people even say about it that the West Europeans at the time regretted Carter's decision. The question is, however, which West Europeans. It might have been some members of West European governments, to be sure, yet it was definitely not the thousands and thousands of citizens of West European countries who at that time went into the streets in protest against the neutron bomb and who are now forming a front against the Brussels missile decision. They have comprehended that Western Europe needs neither nuclear missiles nor neutron bombs for its security, but just governments receptive to negotiations, governments which will take up the negotiating offers of the socialist countries. These offers of negotiations are meant honestly, and they are free of any thinking in superiority categories. But what is most important, they show a practicable way of halting the madness of the arms race, with neither side losing but all sides winning. This alone ultimately means peace and security for all.

HONECKER RECEIVES MSZMP CONTROL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

LD051415 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1227 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 5 Feb (ADN)--The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, on Thursday received the chairman of the Central Control Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (MSZMP), Janos Brutyo, for a discussion.

Erich Honecker stressed that the SED is firmly determined to continue its policy based on the people's well-being even under the conditions of the complicated international situation. The two sides stressed the will of both their parties, states and peoples to strengthen and expand their firm alliance and friendly cooperation within the community of socialist states.

HONECKER GREETS ANGOLAN PRESIDENT ON ANNIVERSARY

AU051733 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Feb 81 pp 1-2

[Erich Honecker telegram to Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos on 20th anniversary of the beginning of the revolution]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the beginning of the Angolan people's armed struggle against Portuguese colonial rule, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president [as published] of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, of the State Council and the people of the GDR I convey to you, to the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and the Angolan people fraternal militant greetings on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle against colonial rule and imperialist oppression. Our party and the GDR working people have very attentively followed the activities of the MPLA-Labor Party's first extraordinary party congress, which reflected your people's revolutionary spirit and its firm determination under the tested leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party to win new successes in the country's political and economic strengthening so as to create the conditions for socialist development.

I am convinced that the friendly relations between our parties, states and peoples will continue to develop and deepen on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation, in the joint struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress, against the imperialist policy of aggression, against colonialism and neocolonialism. Please accept, highly esteemed Comrade President, my best wishes and greetings for the Angolan people, for the MPLA-Labor Party and its Central Committee. I wish you the best of health and creative energy in your responsible work for the benefit of the Angolan people.

GENERAL SCHEIBE DISCUSSES MILITARY POLICY PROBLEMS

AU061012 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Feb 81 p 2

[ADN report: "High Achievements of Combat Groups: Railwaymen's Party Aktiv Deliberates on New Tasks"]

[Text] Neustrehlitz (ADN)--On Tuesday the party aktiv of the Greifswald Reichsbahn Directorate District deliberated on the tasks of combat groups in the new training period. Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, head of the SED Central Committee Security Department and Robert Menzel, deputy minister of transportation and head of the Railway Political Administration of the German Reichsbahn, were welcomed to the event at the Neustrehlitz railway works.

Col Gen Scheibe spoke about current problems of the SED's military policy before party activists of combat groups and party, state and economic officials. Colonel General Scheibe noted that, under party leadership, the demanding training objectives and tasks had been fulfilled by the units and that combat collectives had been further comprehensively consolidated. The combat group members of the Greifswald Reichsbahn Directorate District have also contributed with exemplary initiatives to accomplishing transport tasks. He conveyed to them the gratitude of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman.

In a constructive exchange of experiences the speakers displayed their determination to struggle for maximum results in the fulfillment of their class assignment. This was reaffirmed in a declaration of intent addressed to the SED Central Committee and to its general secretary, Erich Honecker.

COMMUNIQUE ON ALGERIAN FLN DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU051726 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Feb 81 p 5

["Communique on Visit by a Delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party"]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party (FLN) led by Dellouci Boualem, member and president of the economic department of the party's Central Committee, visited our country from 26 to 31 January. The delegation included Abdelaziz Kara, ambassador of Algeria in Budapest; Aichour Boudjema, representative of the National Assembly; and Salim Oulmane, member of the Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Committee.

The FLN Party delegation was received by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The MSZMP negotiating team was headed by Janos Berecz, member and head of the International Relations Department of the MSZMP Central Committee. Tibor Baranyai, member of the Central Control Committee and head of the Central Committee Department for Party and Mass Organizations, and Laszlo Ballai, head of the Central Committee's Economic Policy Committee, had talks with the delegation. The delegation visited the Pest County MSZMP committee and several industrial and agricultural enterprises in the county.

At talks held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two parties' representatives informed each other about their party's position and their tasks. They reviewed possibilities for developing relations between the MSZMP and the FLN Party and the Hungarian People's Republic and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and expressed their willingness to deepen cooperation. In this spirit, they signed a 1981-82 interparty cooperation work plan.

The two parties' representatives exchanged views on aspects of the international situation of mutual interest and concluded that their positions and assessment concerning the issues discussed are identical or close.

Both sides expressed their concern over the intensification of tension experienced in the international situation and stressed their solidarity with the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist, neocolonialist and reactionary acts that endanger the peoples' peace and security. They condemned attempts to instigate conflicts between developing countries, which place new obstacles in the way of the national liberation movements struggling for independence and social, political and economic equality.

The two parties are convinced that, in order to liquidate tension points, restrain the arms race, achieve total disarmament and preserve the results of international detente, there is a greater need than ever before for uniting progressive forces and intensifying their efforts. They agreed that the cause of peace and security in Europe and the Mediterranean area is closely connected with protecting the universal interests of world peace and security.

Discussing the Middle East situation, the two parties' representatives resolutely condemned the Camp David separate treaty and Zionist endeavors to place settlements in the occupied Arab territories. They expressed their solidarity with and support for the Palestinian Arab people's struggle, waged under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, to restore their right of self-determination and establish their independent state.

The two parties resolutely condemned repeated and continuous aggression against Lebanon and expressed their support for preserving that country's territorial homogeneity. The MSZMP and FLN Party representatives voiced their concern over the protraction of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, which inflicts grave damages on both peoples, endangers the security of the area and favors imperialist aspirations. The MSZMP and FLN Party representatives stressed the need for a peaceful and political settlement of the conflict.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the victories of the national liberation movements over imperialist, colonialist, neocolonialist and reactionary forces in Africa, Asia and Latin America and reaffirmed their solidarity with and support for the peoples struggling for their national independence and right of self-determination. In this connection, the two sides reaffirmed their joint position that the West Saharan people led by the Polisario Front must be ensured their right of self-determination, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, the OAU and the nonaligned movement. They expressed their satisfaction with the results attained in this respect and appealed to the parties concerned to settle their differences through peaceful negotiations.

The two parties again pledged their support for the just struggle waged, under the direction of SWAPO and the African National Congress, by the peoples of Namibia and South Africa against colonialism and apartheid. They disavowed maneuvers to delay the liberation of these peoples.

The two parties' representatives noted that, as a political representative for the legitimate demands of the Third World, the nonaligned movement fulfills an important role in the peoples' struggle for national independence and equality and, through its activity, prevents imperialist endeavors and struggles for peace, security and international detente.

The two parties regard as necessary a democratization of international economic and financial institutions and favor the establishment of a new, more just international economic system based on greater equality. They support the principle which recognizes and asserts the peoples' rights to dispose of their natural resources themselves and to struggle against multinational enterprises.

The two parties' representatives stressed their satisfaction with the results of their talks regarding their bilateral relations and the international situation, which have further strengthened their joint stand in the struggle for peace and security and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racist policy. They expressed the conviction that relations between the MSZMP and the FLN Party constitute an effective contribution to bringing the Hungarian and Algerian people closer together and deepening their friendship.

The FLN Party delegation expressed its great appreciation for the warm and friendly welcome it experienced during its visit to Hungary and conveyed to the MSZMP representatives an invitation to visit Algeria. The invitation was accepted with thanks by the MSZMP.

JOINT COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH TURKISH MINISTER

LD051858 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 5 Feb (MTI)--In their talks in Budapest--whose start has already been reported by MTI--Foreign Ministers Frigyes Puja and Ilter Turkmen reviewed bilateral relations and the prospects for promoting economic and cultural cooperation.

International political issues of mutual interest, first of all, detente, disarmament, and European security and cooperation were given prominence in the talks of the Hungarian and the Turkish foreign ministers. They surveyed the work done by the participants of the Madrid conference, and weighed the probable outcome. They exchanged views on how to defuse tensions in diverse regions of the world.

After the talks, with the two ministers in attendance, Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Karoly Szarka and Turkey's Ambassador to Budapest Oguz Gokman signed a bilateral cultural and scientific exchange programme agreement, covering the period until December 1983.

CONGOLESE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU051437 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Feb 81 p 5

[MTI report: "The Congolese Parliamentary Delegation Has Departed"]

[Text] The delegation of the People's National Assembly of the People's Republic of the Congo led by Jean Ganga-Zandzou, member of the Congolese Labor Party Politburo and president of the people's National Assembly, departed from Budapest on Tuesday after paying an official friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of the Natioal Assembly.

At Ferihegy Airport, Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, bade farewell to the delegation. Jacob Okanza, ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo, was present.

The delegation, which laid a wreath at the Hungarian Heroes Memorial before its departure, met with Fejer County party and council leaders and National Assembly deputies in Szekesfehervar during its visit. It visited the plant of the Alba shoe industry cooperative and inspected the Petofi agricultural producer cooperative in Dunavarsany. The Congolese guests acquainted themselves with the activity of the Hungarian ship and crane works, and visited Esztergom.

At their official parliamentary talks on the premises of the National Assembly, the negotiating delegations informed each other about their countries' economic and political position, the work of their legislative bodies and their current tasks.

The guests emphasized that boosting agricultural production was one of the main tasks facing the people's economy in the People's Republic of the Congo, and that development of the cooperative movement was regarded as the main guarantee for this. That is why the guests concentrated on familiarizing themselves with experiences of the Hungarian cooperative movement during their visit.

The negotiating teams exchanged views on topical international issues, stressing the importance of collaboration among the progressive forces in the struggle for peace and social resurgence. They expressed their willingness to extensively develop bilateral relations.

The guests invited a Hungarian National Assembly delegation to pay an official return visit to the People's Republic of the Congo. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

MSZMP'S KOROM TOURS MECSEK MINES, INSTALLATIONS

LD052234 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Mihaly Korom has visited the Mecsek ore mines. The member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee went to see the remote control loading equipment which provides great safety, and during his visit to the surface installations he watched the work of the ore cleaning equipment. Mihaly Korom held a conference on political questions for activists during the day. Yesterday he acquainted himself with Pecs; he visited the historical inner city and one of the suburbs.

AGRICULTURAL AUXILIARY UNITS TO PAY LESS TAX

LD301846 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 30 Jan (MTI)--The agricultural large units operating amidst unfavorable conditions, which develop their auxiliary activity, will receive significant tax exemptions from 1981. If besides fulfilling their basic tasks (plant cultivation, animal husbandry) they expand their food industry, timber industry, construction, trade and service activities in connection with these, 70 percent of their turnover tax will be let off instead of the present 30. Non-cooperative members can also be employed in their auxiliary units from 1981.

Support for developing auxiliary activity serves the aim that agricultural large farms operating among conditions much more unfavourable than the average--and one-third of the large farms belong to this category--be able to increase their income. They can establish new work-places and fulfill such industrial, building industry, trade and service functions for which there were no contractors so far.

Auxiliary units have for long been dynamically deveoping in Hungarian agricultural concerns. Their returns from this reached 93,000 million forints in 1979, which is 42 percent of their net returns. Some 80 percent of their work realized in this way was in close connection with their basic activity, and some 20 percent was construction, trucking, and serving activity for industry and other economic branches.

Industrial activity in the agricultural concerns has been dynamically developing especially since 1975. Today 80 percent of the state farms and co-operatives carry on primarily machine industry, synthetic industry and chemical industry production. Building industry work is realized by an even larger proportion of the farms, some 90 percent.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN-SOVIET WRITERS' COOPERATION--"Continued and more profound acquaintance with the Hungarian and Soviet peoples' life, literature and culture and further multifaceted development of creative relations between Hungarian and Soviet writers will be served by the 2-year cooperation work plan concluded between the Hungarian and Soviet writers' associations at the Center of the Hungarian Writers' Association on Thursday." It provides for participation by the two countries' writers, poets and critics in each other's literary events. A delegation of Hungarian writers will attend the Soviet writers' eighth congress in the summer. The Soviet Union will host the next session of the Soviet-Hungarian mixed committee in charge of translating and publishing works of classical literature. Soviet Literary Days will be held in Hungary in 1982 on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Jan 81 p 5 AU]

BIELSKO-BIALA STRIKE ENDS; AGREEMENT REACHED

5 Feb Strike Activity

LD051148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Today is the 10th day of the strike in Bielsko-Biala which is affecting more than 120 enterprises and economic institutions in Bielsko-Biala and other localities of Podbeskidy. The municipal and intercity bus transport is still at a stand-still in Bielsko-Biala and other localities in the region.

Walesa Broadcasts Appeal

LD051914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] This morning, Lech Walesa broadcast an appeal to the Bielsko work forces on strike. He said, among other things, that the situation is getting better all the time and that common sense must prevail. He stated that in his opinion the strikers should be allowed to contact their families and leave the factories.

Talks Broken Off

LD051948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] The strike in Bielsko-Biala Voivodship goes on. It embraces more than 120 enterprises and economic units in Bielsko-Biala and other Podbeskidy localities. The municipal and intercity bus transport in Bielsko-Biala and other localities of the region are still idle.

Without fixing a time for the resumption of negotiations, talks between the government commission and the Solidarity Strike Committee have been broken off. The committee awaits the decision of the chairman of the Council of Ministers concerning the acceptance of the resignations submitted by the Bielsko voivoda and the deputy voivodas.

Government Commission Arrives

LD060020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] The government commission led by Minister of Administration, Local Economy and Protection of the Environment Jozef Kepa arrived in Bielsko-Biala on Thursday night. The commission is to resume talks with the Interfactory Strike Committee of Solidarity in the Podbeskidy region.

Walesa Participating in Talks

LD060220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] The government commission led by Jozef Kepa, minister of administration, local economy and protection of the environment, tonight arrived in Bielsko-Biala. The commission has resumed talks with the Solidarity Interfactory Strike Committee for the Podbeskidy region. Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity, is participating in the talks.

Commission, TU Sign Agreement

LD060717 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] The news of the morning is the report we have just received from Katowice that the strike and talks have ended in Podbeskidy.

The talks between the government commission led by Jozef Kepa, minister of administration, local economy and protection of the environment, and the Interfactory Strike Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing trade union Solidarity for the Podbeskidy region, ended at 0600 with the signing of an agreement.

Having considered the accusations against the administration, voivodship authorities and their representatives, it has been decided that the chairman of the Council of Ministers today will consider the resignation requests from the voivoda and deputy voivodas of Bielsko Voivodship. Disciplinary and official action will be taken against those found guilty, and in cases of offenses having been committed charges will be referred to the Supreme Chamber of Control and the Prosecutor's Office.

The agreement has accepted the principle that those who have taken part in the strike will not be victimized and will be paid holiday wages. The Interfactory Strike Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity of the Podbeskidy region has canceled the strike from today, but due to the difficulties in putting back into operation the large enterprises, the union will commence work tomorrow, which is a work-free Saturday, and will work an 8-hour shift.

Report on Situation

LD061158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The 10-day general sit-in strike in Bielsko Biala Voivodship has ended. The following took part in the strike talks: Jan Szczepanski, deputy chairman of the State Council and Sejm deputy for the Bielsko region; Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity, and Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Episcopate.

The strike in Bielsko Voivodship ended at 0600 but putting many enterprises, factories and institutions back into operation will involve numerous complications. Let us remember that more than 120 key workplaces and economic institutions were on strike. Life in Podbeskidy's towns is slowly returning to normal. Buses have been operating since this morning and there is more traffic on the roads. But the absence of newspapers is annoying; we have been assured that they will reach the kiosks this afternoon.

WARSAW TELEVISION WRAPUP REPORT ON STRIKES

LD052116 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Tensions continue in many regions of the country. Thursday was the 10th day of strike in Bielsko Voivodship. Strikes are continuing in over 120 enterprises in the Podbeskidy region, in Bielsko-Biala and in Skoczow, Kety, Zywiec and Oswiecim. About 60,000 persons are not working. Every day the losses in market production and in cooperation deliveries amount to Z250 million.

There are no newspapers in kiosks, because drivers and a percentage of the RUCH staff are on strike. The municipal and intercity state road transport is not functioning. There are ever-increasing difficulties in obtaining transportation to or from the popular holiday centers in the Beskids. Although shops and health centers are working, and there are supplies of water, electricity and gas, the people of the cities are now more and more tired. Thus, with every day that passes, life becomes more difficult.

As we have already reported, the talks that had been going on since Tuesday with the government commission were broken off yesterday.

The Podbeskidy region Solidarity accuses authorities of the administration and economy of the voivodship and of the town of Bielsko-Biala of violation of norms of social relations, and also of the laws in force. The talks, which lasted 2 days, did not bring any results.

The attitude of the government concerning personnel changes was expressed by the premier, who stated that these matters can be discussed but only in conditions of order and calm.

In Rzeszow too, difficult talks took place today. Our reporter now speaks:

[Reporter] Talks are being held in Rzeszow between the government commission, led by the deputy minister of agriculture, Andrzej Kacala, and the Farmers' Strike Committee, who for over a month have been waging a protest action in the building of the former voivodship council of trade unions. The two sides continue to present their views on the subject of the demands and postulates made by strikers. The list of postulates covers 69 points concerning a great variety of problems in agriculture and which face the rural communities, among others the management of land, agricultural investments, pensions for farmers, contracts and procurement, education, religion and services in rural areas.

During a break in the talks, I asked Deputy Minister Andrzej Kacala to come to the microphone:

[Begin recording] [Kacala] The talks are difficult, all-embracing, covering a very great number of problems. We were prepared for the fact that these problems would be linked primarily with agriculture; they are wider, and often they embrace in fact all sectors of the national economy, and not only problems of education, culture and housing.

There are also our local talks in Rzeszow and in Ustrzyki and these are forcing the government commission to adopt a stance toward a great number of problems. The talks are being conducted in a hard atmosphere, but in an atmosphere of sincerity, understanding of mutual possibilities, and at the same time of the needs, and what is really important, of the problem of agriculture. There is a considerable convergence of farmers' proposals as regards problems which call for solutions, or for the creation of conditions to enable agriculture to develop more rapidly and better.

[Question] Are you optimistic?

[Answer] First of all, I want to be a realist. [end recording]

[Announcer] In Jelenia Gora, the talks between the government commission and the joint strike committee for Lower Silesia have been broken off.

In Jelenia Gora Voivodship, protest actions have lasted for 15 days. In the (Gencjan) club there are more than 200 representatives of the enterprise commissions and of Solidarity founding committees. Since last Saturday, talks have been held there between the government commission, led by the deputy minister of administration, local economy and protection of the environment, Jan Jablonski, and the joint strike committee of the Lower Silesian region. Late yesterday evening, the difference of views caused the talks to be broken off.

The joint strike committee has proclaimed a general strike in Jelenia Gora Voivodship as from 9 February with the object of obtaining the settling of all the postulates that had been put forward by the interenterprise strike committee in Jelenia Gora, at the same time demanding full payments for the strike period.

In Jelenia Gora, there remains one more point over which there are differences: The question of the future of the sanatorium which belongs to the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

ANOTHER HUNGER STRIKER HOSPITALIZED IN WROCLAW

LD052206 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Marek Szewczyk report]

[Text] In Swidnica, in the catechistics hall of the Church of Saint Joseph, the hunger strike by private farmer-members of the unregistered peasant Solidarity union is continuing. Only four farmers are continuing the hunger strike, because one of the strikers was taken to Swidnica hospital today.

According to the medical services who are taking care of the hunger strikers, the condition of the four hunger strikers is worsening. Tests show their bodies are getting weaker.

The seventh communique published by the hunger strikers stated that if the farmers' hunger strike in the catechistics hall of the church in Swidnica does not bring the expected results, or, in other words, if the Rural Solidarity union is not registered, it is not excluded that similar protest actions will begin in Wroclaw, Elblag, Wloclawek and other Polish cities.

According to information received today by the interfactory strike committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity in Walbrzych, talks have been going on since yesterday between church authorities and the hunger strikers on the subject of a possible end to the protest action.

Today, the Swidnica municipal hospital released four of the seven farmers who are being treated there. One left the hospital at his own request.

Talks are underway in Wroclaw on the subject of a possible transfer of the three remaining farmers in the hospital to one of Wroclaw's hospitals.

For the past few days, the medical personnel looking after the hunger strikers have had difficulties in getting their telephone repaired. Despite repeated requests to the telecommunications office, the telephone remains out of use.

JELENIA GORA TU OFFICIAL ON 9 FEB GENERAL STRIKE

LD051748 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] The attention of the inhabitants of our region continues to be centered on the events taking place in Jelenia Gora and Legnica. This news bulletin will begin with reports from our correspondents. First, Leszek Zielinski speaking from Jelenia Gora:

[Begin recording] The talks between the joint strike committee of Solidarity and the government commission broke up late yesterday evening. After that, the joint strike committee noted during the night. [sentence as heard]

I am now talking with the press spokesman of the strike committee, Mr (Waldemar Dorki) about these matters.

[Question] What was the subject of the talks?

[Answer] Because the talks with the government commission broke down, there arose a new situation in which he had to make a decision. Our talks lasted until 0500 and the result of these talks is communique No 26, which I have here.

[Question] Could you read it, please?

[Answer] The talks on the problem of the demands made by the Interfactory Strike Committee [MKS] in Jelenia Gora, which were broken off on 4 February 1981 by the government commission, appear to coincide with the coming into force of the government decree concerning pay for the period of the strikes.

The fact that the talks were broken off is a logical consequence of this decree. The decree practically deprives us of the possibility of striking. The decree cancels out Point Two of the Gdansk agreement on which the idea of the existence of a trade union is based.

This situation, in a fundamental way, complicates the procedures for settling the problems of our region.

Faced with this situation we now see that our future steps should be:

1. By giving the government, the political authorities and the Ministry of Internal Affairs time to review once again its decisions, we are proclaiming a general strike beginning 9 February, with a view to obtaining the full satisfaction of all the demands made by MKS Jelenia Gora. At the same time we demand full pay while on strike.

2. Only the implementation of all the demands can result in the cancellation of the above-mentioned strike.

The decision on the strike must be consulted with the workforces. Remember that the only way of obtaining satisfaction of our demands is to strike.

At the same time we wish to declare that full responsibility for the new wave of tensions and strikes is borne by the government which has issued a decree which is contrary to the law.

We are warning you against attempts aimed at splitting the trade union movement through provocations and other actions, which could happen during that period aimed at the destruction of the trade union.

[Signed] For the joint strike committee, Roman Niegosz.

[Question] Could you please give us more information on the subject of the decree itself?

[Answer] The government decree, which can be called an antistrike decision, is contrary to the law because the legal norm which is to regulate things that would come under the labor code, or under the law on trade unions, can only be issued by the Council of State or, if the Sejm is in session, it can be decreed by the Sejm.

Apart from this, in the government decree the government, which represents authority and which is a side in the conflict with the trade unions, is usurping for itself the right to make judgements on the conflict which means the government also wants to be the judge. This is something inadmissible in any legal system.

The government is also usurping for itself the right to interpret our statutes. This, too, is contrary to the law because being a side in the conflict, the government cannot also be an organ which interprets and decides on matters contained in our statutes.

[Question] You are saying that the strike will begin on 9 February. There remains some time before that date? If the situation changes, will you be able to stop the strike?

[Answer] Of course, on the condition that by 9 February an agreement has been signed.
[end recording]

Protest Continues

LD061102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] The protest action carried out at the Gencjana Club in Jelenia Gora by 200 representatives of the local enterprise organizations of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity since negotiations were interrupted on 4 February is still in progress. Strike readiness is being maintained in most of the enterprises in Jelenia Gora Voivodship.

GOVERNMENT ENDS TALKS WITH RZESZOW STRIKERS

LD051126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Shortly before midnight last night the government commission and the strike committee meeting at the offices of the former voivodship trade union commission in Rzeszow ended their discussion of demands put forward by the strikers. The remaining demands had to do with education and religion. The two sides discussed, among other things, the need for rural children to be able to attend summer camps and nursery schools; publication, as soon as possible, of new history textbooks which would contain the whole historical truth; and the need for improved teaching standards in rural schools.

The issue of religious tolerance, denominational work and the construction of religious buildings was also discussed.

A spokesman for the strike committee told us today that a working commission will meet this afternoon to prepare a written record on the settlement of all demands.

Rzeszow Talks Resumed

LD061204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Working teams comprising representatives of a government commission and the strike committee resumed deliberations in Rzeszow at 1000 today. They are preparing a protocol on 5 days of talks conducted with the Rzeszow and Ustrzyki Dolne strikers. It is expected that discussion of matters linked with farmland will end today. We have been told by the strike committee spokesman that talks will be resumed at 1300 between representatives of the strike committee and the CRZZ [Central Council of Trade Unions] Liquidation Commission on the problem of distribution of the property belonging to the former voivodship trade union council in Rzeszow.

One ought to add here that the issue of the distribution of this property was one of the main causes of the outbreak of the Rzeszow strike. Talks on this subject were held on Wednesday, but because of the great differences between the two sides, the negotiations were broken off.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE MEETS WITH KOLOBRZEG OFFICIALS

LD051200 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1515 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Interfactory Founding Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity was held today in Kolobrzeg with the participation of the Kolobrzeg town and voivodship authorities. It discussed a number of problems the solution of which is of special importance to Kolobrzeg. Problems concerning the proper use of administration facilities and sanatoriums, the handing over of the Baltyk rest home for the needs of the health service, and the need for a quick increase in the number of places in preschool institutions and nurseries were discussed. All matters were dealt with in agreements drawn up during the discussion.

LODZ STUDENT STRIKE CONTINUES; TALKS RESUMED

LD051258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] The strike in four of Lodz' higher educational establishments continues. At 1000 today talks were resumed between a ministry commission and the Consultative Commission representing students. Yesterday's talks dealt with general social demands.

Agreement on 21 Points

LD061314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 06 Feb 81

[Text] Talks between the government commission led by Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology Janusz Gorski and the Lodz students continued until midnight last night. Twenty-one of 25 points were agreed upon, including the most important ones concerning self-government and the participation of students in the management of schools of higher education. Experts from both sides are stating their points of view and arriving at further preliminary agreements. The talks will be resumed this afternoon at about 1500.

GDANSK, ELBLAG SOLIDARITY SESSIONS IN PROGRESS

LD051642 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] At 1600, at the headquarters of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity in Gdansk, a plenary session began. Those present are discussing the decision of the Council of Ministers concerning the payment for strikes, and also problems of the Solidarity strike to support the case of private farmers in their struggle for registration.

At 1700, a similar session of the Elblag MKZ will begin. The agenda provides, among other things, for discussion on the draft election law during election of officers of NSZZ Solidarity.

TU LABOR MINISTRY AGREE ON WORKTIME REGULATIONS

LD051850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] The Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs has announced talks were held at the ministry today with a delegation of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity led by Zbigniew Bujak. Agreement was reached about the text of a Council of Ministers regulation on working hours and principles of introducing additional work-free days this year. It was agreed that a longer description of this regulation will be included in an elucidation by the minister of labor, wages and social affairs which will be published in consultation with trade union. It was also stated that in the matter of miners' working hours and cuts in classroom work by teachers, further talks will be held between the trade unions and appropriate ministers.

TU MEETING APPROVES RESULT OF 30 JAN JAGIELSKI TALKS

LD052056 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Feb (PAP)--A successive session of the provisional cooperation committee of the autonomous trade unions held in Warsaw today reviewed a number of problems connected with the current socio-economic situation in the country.

The meeting approved the results of talks held on 30 January by the working group with a government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Jagielski concerning the shortening of worktime. The meeting welcomed the approval by the government of appropriate proposals on the matter put forth by the unions. The meeting decided to hold more talks on the subject at the Ministry of Labour, Wages and Social Affairs.

The participants reviewed the government draft on the rationing system of meat, meat products, butter and sugar. In its statement, the meeting voiced criticism of the agricultural and food policy to date. It demanded among other things that the society be informed of the food needs of the population based on biologically justified norms worked out by independent experts and to have full data concerning the exports and imports of food.

Moreover, the meeting pointed out that appropriate economic incentives should be created to stimulate development of agricultural production and fishery economy. The provisional cooperation committee also laid down guidelines for talks with the "Solidarnosc" union and the coordinating commission of branch trade unions concerning the principles of dividing the assets of the former trade unions association.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS MINISTER'S REMARKS ON STRIKES

LD311620 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 31 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Jan (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU publishes remarks by Professor Jerzy Bafia, Minister of Justice, on implementation of the provisions of the August-September agreement with regard to the bill on control of the press, publications and plays.

Of the 22 articles contained in the draft only a few have agreement not been reached. The differences are few but they are on matters of principle. The chief difference concerns the following formulation of the agreements: "censorship should protect the interests of the state. This means protecting (...) [PAP parentheses and ellipses] questions of the security of the state and its important international interests." In implementing this proposition we propose that the sense of Article 2 should consist of the following: While enjoying freedom of speech and the press, it is not permissible to violate alliances and other important international interests of the Polish People's Republic. However, the public version formulates this only in such a way that it is not permissible to violate alliances concluded by our country.

Differences of opinion also concern removal from the control of censorship of the trade unions' periodicals. The public side also adheres to the opinion that, at the request of the author, the censor's interference should be noted in the text, something which is not envisaged in our draft. The public side also comes out against the article concerning responsibility in the event of violation of the law's provisions.

Another form of disagreement concerns subordination of the directorate which will control publications and plays. In the ministry's opinion, the censorship organs should be subordinated to the Council of Ministers, whereas the public side proposes their subordination to the Sejm.

In spite of differences on these questions, meetings with the coordinating committee of the creative and scientific associations and the Solidarity representatives were undoubtedly useful, J. Bafia noted.

FORMER PREMIER JAROSZEWICZ 'EXCLUDED' FROM PZPR

LD051844 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] In conformity with the decision of the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum, the team appointed by the Central Party Control Commission dealt with the case of Piotr Jaroszewicz, former chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The commission's team, on the basis of an analysis of documents, statements collected, self-critical statements made personally by Piotr Jaroszewicz at a meeting with the team, stated that the accusations against him contained in the decisions of the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum are justified. They concern his personal responsibility for launching an investment policy which exceeded the capability of the country; increasing the indebtedness of the country and forcing through an immature concept of new prices in 1976; preemptory style of management; making hasty economic and cadres decisions; ignoring party opinion and not taking into account critical voices.

In view of all this, the commission's team decided to exclude Piotr Jaroszewicz from the ranks of the Polish United Workers Party.

NINTH SEJM SESSION SCHEDULED TO MEET 11-12 FEB

LD051850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the ninth session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on 11 and 12 February. The session's agenda is as follows:

A report by the Commission for Mandates and Regulations on the filling of vacant parliamentary seats; a report by the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances on bills concerning the national social-economic plan for this year, and the finance bill; a report by the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances and the Commission for Legislative Work on the government draft bill on taxing supplementary earnings and some other incomes; deputies' interpellations and questions; and changes in the composition of Sejm commissions.

This year's draft plan and budget, which will be given their second reading at the next Sejm session, differ in many fundamental ways from the proposals submitted to the Sejm by the government last December. Above all, taking into account the current state of affairs, the plan for the extraction of hard coal has been fixed at the level of 172 million tons, while at the same time the possibility was mentioned of extracting an additional 16 million tons by voluntary work on work-free Saturdays.

At present it is accepted that the main social aim of the social-economic plan is protecting the level of consumption of the most poorly placed social groups and maintaining the levels of consumption of other population groups as far as our economic capacities allow. Let us stress that without the Sejm's concurrence, no important changes can now be made in the plans under implementation.

PAP has announced that the PZPR Deputies Club will meet on 10 February at 1800 in the columns hall of the Sejm, on the same day the ZSL Deputies Club will meet at 1600 in Hall Number 118 of the Sejm building. The Democratic Party Deputies Club will also meet on 10 February at 1700 in Hall Number 101 of the Sejm building.

SEJM MIGHT APPOINT COMMISSION ON GDANSK ACCORDS

LD052046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene a plenary session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic for 11 and 12 February this year.

It has also examined the possibility of setting up an extraordinary Sejm Commission with the task of supervising the implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements.

OLSZOWSKI DISCUSSES PZPR CONGRESS THESES

AU051451 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Feb 81 p 2

[Report on speech by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 2 February Congress Commission session in Warsaw]

[Text] Less than 1 and 1/2 months have passed since the Congress Commission was established. This period has been filled by intense work which has resulted in the draft of program theses presented at today's session.

The work on the program theses conducted in the last few weeks coincides with the extensive background of the still difficult and complicated political and socioeconomic situation of the country. All members of our commission are active participants in political life. Therefore, it is natural that our discussions are going on under the pressure of events--both positive factors and rich internal party life and socialist renewal, as well as negative factors in the shape of recurring social tensions, phenomena of chaos and anarchy, and the activity of the enemies of the party and the socialist system, which is activity without scruples. The consistent striving of our party and fraternal parties and of all constructive forces of the National Unity Front to achieve the stabilization of life in our country, to overcome the difficulties and to create conditions for pulling our country, particularly its economy, out of the lengthy crisis, are met with numerous obstacles resulting from the tendencies and actions which threaten the social order.

Political and prestige [prestiz] strikes, and the abuse of the methods of strikes organized on various scales, under various pretexts and names, provoked by advocates of chaos and destruction, deteriorate the social climate and the state of the economy and cause losses which inevitably worsen meeting the population's needs. Everybody is familiar with the phenomena of the infringement of laws and rules of social coexistence.

Contrary to the calculations of forces which put their stake on chaos and destruction and which for reasons known to them put their stake on a further deterioration of the internal situation, our party consistently presents a line of agreement and negotiation as a method of settling controversial issues, a line for both positive solutions in the interest of the country and a determined defense of the integrity of the socialist state, its institutions, constitutional precepts and the position of the working class party.

The recent wave of conflicts and strikes, which were proclaimed without consideration for the principles contained in the statute of the Solidarity union, and in some regions for reasons which have nothing in common with union activity, must profoundly perturb every Pole who wishes his homeland well and who is thinking about his state as something which is our common and superior good. Everybody, the nation and the country, are suffering material losses as a result of strikes and conflicts.

We also suffer moral and political damage caused by supporters of continuous exacerbation and stepping up of tension. Ever wider circles of the community are becoming aware of this danger.

It is to them that we appeal in our striving for sensible decisions which must subsequently be jointly translated into practice in a disciplined manner. This demands a struggle against the advocates of chaos and destruction. It demands the political activeness of our party, which shoulders the responsibility for the success of the line mapped out at the sixth and seventh Central Committee plenums.

Our Commission and its counterparts in the provinces, as well as party organizations and groups throughout the country, confront two targets in the present situation: First, they must take into consideration in their activities what is happening and they must rise to the demands of the present situation; second, they should possess foresight in order to give the prepared projects drive and range and in order to consider prospects not for months but for years, for the entire forthcoming period of our party's activity, the leading force of Poland's socialist development.

Extensive Range of Precongress Work

Stefan Olszowski said that the preparations for the ninth extraordinary party congress are very extensive. The Commission's nine working teams have had several meetings. Its Secretariat has also met as a whole or as working subcommittees. Precongress committees or teams have begun work in voivodships.

Progress has been made in the work on changes in the party statutes.

The draft economic reform, worked out by the commission that had been appointed by the Politburo and the government Presidium, was published at the beginning of January. It should be stressed that the draft has met with the great interest of the party and people.

The range of precongress work is illustrated by large numbers of resolutions, proposals and theses addressed to the Congress Commission. We are studying all of them. Each of the nine teams has been able to use various evaluations, demands and proposals, which attest to the militancy of and extensive social work done by many thousands of members of voivodship committees, party echelons and basic organizations.

It is possible to say that during no recent precongress period, especially during the early stages of preparations, has there been so much interest and sweeping discussions, such direct bonds between the Commission working on the Central Committee's behalf and the party aktivs and organizations in the country. For its part, our Congress Commission is doing a great deal to strengthen these bonds. This cooperation, which is being supported by the Commission members' participation in meetings in many party organizations to discuss ninth congress preparations and by the attendance of large numbers of representatives of party organizations at the meetings organized by individual teams of the Congress Commission, shows that the direction our Commission's work is taking is in keeping with the mainstream of the party discussion.

This is of inestimable importance because the crisis with which we are wrestling had its sources in the breakdown of links between the former party leadership and basic party organizations and party members. Therefore, we should do all we can to rebuild and strengthen these links on the basis of the ideological principles and Leninist precepts of party life. This will restore--between the Central Committee and party branches and organizations--a climate of mutual trust which is vital if the struggle and political action are to succeed in putting into practice the line of the sixth and seventh plenums.

At the Saturday meeting of the Congress Commission Presidium, it was proposed that further meetings should take place between the Commission's members and the voivodship committees, party teams and organizations that had submitted their theses and proposals.

The draft programmatic theses for the ninth extraordinary congress are a synthesis of the work done by the subcommissions. At this stage we have not included in our present materials the subchapter on foreign policy, because of the continuous appearance of new elements in the international situation. We propose that this subchapter be included in its most up-dated form in the programmatic theses just before they are approved by the Congress Commission and the Central Committee plenum, and before these theses are submitted for general party discussions.

Subjects of Programmatic Theses

The draft is the sum total of two versions worked out in parallel by two working groups. Without exhausting all the issues, it nevertheless gives an idea of the structure and pattern of the theses, of the extent of the attention given to individual issues and of the connections between them.

Chapter One--"The Nature and Sources of the Crisis"--was appraised as an introduction to justify the need for our party's first ever extraordinary congress as a result of a particularly profound and protracted crisis. In the analysis of the crisis, which is an extension of the evaluations of the sixth and seventh party plenums, the pattern and substance of the future solutions proposed in the further chapters, are described. This introduction requires further work, especially in order to more fully characterize the development of the country's situation, following the seventh plenum, and the reasons for new aggravations of the situation.

Chapter Two--"The Party as the People's Leading Force"--is devoted to the party's being such a force because it would not have been correct to separate the party's role from the manner in which it is fulfilled. Democratic centralism, the changes in the statutes to promote new relations within the party and to raise the quality of its ranks, and ideological theoretical and ideological-educational issues were considered as one whole because all these questions are closely interconnected and depend on one another. The crucial reasons for the crisis are rooted in the party's ideological weakening. That is why it is particularly significant to regard the efforts to ideologically strengthen the party as the basic component of party tasks.

Chapter Three--"The Reform of the State, the Development of Socialist Democracy, Self-Government Groups and Legality"--concerns the key issues of socialist renewal. These issues will have to be detailed in order to clearly demonstrate the direction, dynamism and range of changes, and the limits posed by the fundamental political principles of socialism.

Chapter Four deals with "The Young Generation of Socialist Poland," which means that the traditional pattern within which young people's problems were generally relegated to the final sections of precongress documents has been changed. This change has been necessitated by the particular acuteness of young people's problems in the present crisis, and by the direct connection between the program to solve such problems and the tenets concerning the party and socialist democracy. What this chapter particularly requires is a more extensive elaboration of educational policy, of young people's opportunities for advancement, of young families and so on.

Chapter Five deals with the issues of "Economic Reforms and Lines of Socioeconomic Policy." This linkage of economic reforms and socioeconomic policy is logical because of the interdependence of social and economic policies. The congress theses define social goals and the conditions for implementing them. Such conditions have to be ensured by productive work, efficient management, effective economic policy and implementation of reforms. The chapter deals with the present difficulties, the economic reform, the social goals and the resources to make them feasible, as well as the lines of the country's socioeconomic development in the eighties. The definitive version of the government's "Report on the State of the Economy" should become an annex to this chapter of precepts.

Chapter Six--"Priority for Agriculture and Food Production"--concerns a sphere of special significance in overcoming difficulties and creating the conditions for the country's further development. Like Chapter Five, Chapter Six stresses primarily the strategic lines of action.

Chapter Seven contains the directives on "Development of the Country's Intellectural Potential and Life"--on culture, education and science.

Stefan Olszowski said that the session's discussion should be focused on the issues that constitute the substance of the submitted theses--on the issues that determine the cohesion of these theses and their compatibility with the requirements of the situation, and on the evaluation showing to what extent the proposed theses' subjects respond to the problems created by the crisis. The Congress Commission is also in possession of much more extensive, valuable elaborations produced by the commission's nine teams. These elaborations will be used to help work out the final version of the programmatic theses.

Theses Are Results of Collective Work

S. Olszowski stressed that the draft put before the Commission confirms the words of Comrade Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who said that there will be no retreat from the road of socialist renewal.

This document fills the entire area of socialist renewal with the results of collective thinking about the nature of the program. In this connection it also takes into account the intentions of an overwhelming majority of proposals which have arrived at the Congress Commission from all over the country. However, among these proposals there are also those theses which are impossible to accept. I shall cite as an example three of these issues:

First, in some instances there emerge views which seek a change of formulation concerning the ideological aspect of our party, its attitude to tradition, and the assessment of the historic process in Poland. We cannot and will not take such a road. Our party has developed and has been shaped as a Marxist-Leninist party. It is obliged to continue to develop the traditions of the revolutionary workers' movement and of the Polish leftwing as a whole. These are patriotic and internationalistic traditions, democratic and radical-plebeian traditions, as well as national and social liberation traditions. It is for this very reason that our approach to the assessment of the Polish historic process does not contain any secretarian narrowmindedness [sekciarskie zawezemia] but is made from the position of the working class, of social revolution and socialism.

Thesis No 24 of the draft discussed here today says, and I quote: "In order to build a broad front of the forces of reason, good will and responsibility for Poland and to create and strengthen a broad front of constructive social forces, the party must be itself. An unequivocal ideological factor is the fundamental condition of the party's credibility and social prestige, which is an inevitable precept of its leading role." Let us add here that in order to be itself the party must overcome the tendency toward making changes in fundamental ideological principles and must clearly define its predigree and character.

The second issue concerns the proposal that the party should renounce in the future its direct interest in the issue of production and economic management. These concepts show that a just demand which demanded a decisive discontinuation of doubling or replacing state administration and economic bodies was mistaken here for an idea of limiting the field of interest of party work to the political, social and ideological-educational sphere alone. This would be contrary to the essence of the party's role and, in this connection, to its responsibility for the country's affairs as a whole. In the present situation it would mean a withdrawal of the party from the front of struggle against the greatest and most acute symptoms of social crisis.

Ths third issue concerns those proposals which while quite properly calling for fundamental strengthening of democracy inside the party, neglect or even deprecate the issues of unity, cohesion and discipline, and the issue of lower echelons of the party being subordinated to the central authorities' decisions. It is clear that we shall not emerge from the crisis along this road.

The party should develop democracy in order to reach resolutions which can only be effective when they are put into practice uniformly by united forces. The party elects its officials democratically so that they may run it during their terms in office. Not only the theoretical principles of democratic centralism but also commonsense speaks against the unilateral proposals of some comrades who have forgotten that without centralism democracy is not worth any more than centralism without democracy. Both these elements constitute a single whole and this is the direction we should follow in our preparations for the ninth congress.

During last Saturday's session of the Congress Commission Presidium the material put before you was discussed; its worklike character was emphasized; its merit as a comprehensive effort was raised; and its many weaknesses and faults were brought out. The Commission Presidium was recommended, and this has been accepted, that more work will be done on it, especially when the achievements of today's plenary session of the Commission are taken into account.

What is especially vital is a deeper assessment of the crisis which occurred last summer and a fuller definition of ways of dealing with it. A distinction must be made between the essence of the workers' protest last summer and the current phenomena of anarchy, destruction which threaten the state order. We must have a fuller analysis of the positive and negative phenomena within the party and especially the disorder and disorientation apparent in some party organizations.

We have stressed the need for a more precise definition in our provisions of the problems of agricultural, educational and youth policy. We have raised the need to write a chapter on trade unions. Here the resolutions of the eighth Central Committee plenum will prove useful. Members of the Commission Presidium have addressed the question of how to avoid losing anything valuable which has been produced in the precongress discussion by, for example, publishing appropriate accounts of its debates. The Commission Presidium paid most attention to those matters which constitute the essence of the theses dealing with the party and its Marxist ideology of Leninist character--a party capable of action and of performing its historic mission of construction of socialism in Poland.

Program for the Economy's Stabilization Will Be Discussed

The title of the theses has been proposed as follows: "Precepts for the Program of the Development of Socialist Democracy, the Consolidation of the Leading Role of the Party in Socialist Construction and the Stabilization of the Socioeconomic Situation in the Country."

The Commission Presidium also adopted a decision to the effect that one of the documents for the precongress debate--needless to say in addition to the programmatic precepts, the draft economic reform and the report on the state of the economy--should be the government's 3-year program for the stabilization of the national economy. The main objective of this program is to protect society and restore economic equilibrium.

This calls for a check on the relentless decline of the national revenue and for the achievement of its growth. This extremely important task, which is fundamentally important for the economy and the life of the community, is connected with the need to overcome unfavorable trends in the economy. It calls for changes in the structure of production, better exploitation of production potential, a reduction in the consumption of materials, modernization of techniques and technology, and finally a gradual normalization of the supply of materials and the energy situation.

Stabilization must mean an increase of agricultural production, both animal and plant production, ensuring at the same time the means necessary for the development of farming. The stabilization program assumes a new approach to investment policy aiming at lowering the level of investments commitments, a reduction in the freezing of investment outlays, and an effective reduction of the amount of nonoperational machines and plants.

The stabilization program envisages also an increase in the production of marketable goods of primary importance, in particular regarding food and its products, with full exploitation of home food reserves. This program is based on a gradual achievement of external economic equilibrium, an increase in exports and on the preparation of the ground for the future gradual reduction of national economy debts.

Stefan Olszowski expressed the conviction that today's debate will prepare the next phase in the precongress work in the shape of the final drafting of the programmatic precepts for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress for their submission to universal discussion in the party and the community.

DEBATES AT CONGRESS COMMISSION SESSION REPORTED

LD061036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Jerzy Malczynski presentation of debates from the PZPR Congress Commission 2 February session in preparation for the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress]

[Text] Here are excerpts from the speech made by Prof Jerzy Wiatr.

[Begin recording] [passage indistinct] In my opinion we should agree that all necessary work on the document must be carried out efficiently and speedily in order not to have any negative influence on the date of the congress. In my opinion it is a political matter of prime importance. Pronouncements made in all party circles and organizations concerning the congress date clearly indicate that it is a question of trust inside the party, the trust of party members in the leadership, and the atmosphere in which the congress will be held as well as the subsequent atmosphere.

The second question which I wish to mention is the political situation often discussed today. It is obvious that the theses must not only deal with the political situation in the summer but also with what is going on now, and must deal with this topic more comprehensively than the present draft does in theses No 5.

I think that the theses should contain a deeper analysis of the historical background of the present crisis. The crisis did not begin in 1980 nor in the mid-seventies. The roots of the crisis go deep. We must answer this question to the party and people: Why has Poland been experiencing so many sharp clashes and crises, to a greater degree than other socialist countries? I think that one cannot answer this without going deeply into the past, without going back to the sectarian turn, so tragic in consequences, which was also made in August and September but 32 years earlier, in 1948. Unless we analyze all consequences of this turn deeply and critically and consider how it burdened all party activity and how in the following turns and crises it was impossible to overcome the results of the sectarian turn of 1948, it will be impossible to present the analysis of the present crisis, and it will be impossible to create a credible picture of our knowledge of what is going on, and how we would like to emerge from it. [end recording]

Here are excerpts from the speech made by Dr Ryszard Taraszkiewicz, scientific worker, member of the executive of the party committee at the Jagiellonian University.

[Begin recording] because most vitally important issues have already been mentioned here, I would like to concentrate only on a few in order to emphasize them. It seems to me that, as some comrades stressed, we should be aware that the ninth congress will be an extraordinary one. We must constantly remember this. Hence the material for the congress, the course of the congress, and the campaign for electing delegates must be characterized by the fact that it will be an extraordinary congress.

We cannot prepare everything at the same time, throw everything into one bag, and concentrate on everything. Such a procedure would mean dispersion, and instead of winning we may come across more petty, or perhaps not so petty setbacks. The scientific circles which I represent expect from the congress, apart from necessary summary solutions, the formulation of a long-term program which will indicate objectives which should be achieved by the party and the entire society in individual fields of life. The program must be one which will be accepted by the majority of the society.

According to party discussions being held now we are mainly concerned that the congress concentrate attention on the broad and deep description of ideological and interparty matters. Simply put, the party and its manner of operation should undergo transformation. Scientific circles realize that the leading role of the party in the socialist state imposes on the party not privileges but rather numerous duties toward society.

A great possibility and help for the party should be the full use of the colossal intellectual potential of Polish science, particularly of social and humanistic sciences. That use must be made now. This should be apparent in the draft theses for the congress, but it is not. Simply put, they don't reflect the congress commission's attitude concerning things like the guarantee for the democratization of the party, the guarantee for the democratic electoral law. There is no statement of attitude, for example, on a problem which did not spring up yesterday, the problem of peasant self-management.

While speaking about peasant self-management, we know what problems there are about a peasant Solidarity these days. In the theses and materials there is not a single word on this issue. Does this mean we accept it, or not?

What do I personally find lacking? Problems of youth. On page 131 there is a collection of not only wishes but issues which are difficult to translate into the language of concrete actions, because even if with a good will we can find a description of what we want to do, then most certainly we cannot say how to do it. As an example I give you the fact that the word "student" was not mentioned once. Only once the adjective "student" occurs when referring to self-management. What a great mass of people this concerns! There are many other youth issues. I am very sorry, but over 100 years ago a Krakow poet said that we must go forward with the young, reaching for new life, and not adorn our heads with withered laurels. And it seems to me that traces of those withered laurels are to be found in the theses.

Comrades, it seems to me that we must realize one thing: If we are a strong party--and a strong party means a wise and enlightened one--if we have the ambition to lead the nation, then we should act like a strong party, and we should not be afriad of political confrontation, even more so because we ourselves write and talk about persons, elements, about noisy antisocialist groups. Should a 3-million-strong party suddenly be afraid of some noisy groups or elements? Thus we must decide whether they are groups and elements and our party is strong, or whether it is different.

For if we clearly decide that we are fighting against elements and extremes in various organizations, then we [words indistinct]. On the other hand, I think that we must not permit ourselves in discussion, even in our platform, to generalize and to place entire groups or social organizations on this or the other side. I must say that for me the party is strong when it is winning in the struggle; a party which has no problems to solve is simply not a party, does not have a Marxist character, is not necessary. The party is needed to fight for something, and this we must also formulate.

And the last word: We have a very short time to read the material, the fact that we often appear as ourselves and not as representatives of organizations which elected us certainly does not make easy the work of the congress commission, and I am afraid this kind of procedure may cause a postponement in the congress date. Hence I would like to know the approximate date of the congress, and if it is postponed I would like to be able to tell comrades who is responsible. Thank you. [end recording]

The last to speak was Prof Kazimierz Kakol, member of the PZPR Central Audit Commission. He said among other things:

[Begin recording] It seems to me after today's discussion that we must certainly work most intensively on the congress theses.

We heard praise here for the way the thesis No 43 characterized the factors which reflect the economic situation in Poland. In my opinion the four factors mentioned are a classic example of how the economic situation of our country should not be characterized. Among other things thesis No 43 says that an inflation gap has appeared and it goes on to explain the inflation gap, as if we did not know that the gap occurred because the state apparatus did not control the stream of unjustified payments. This is how it should be termed. The explanation is not that divergence has deepened recently. The waiting game of the government satisfying pay claims in order to liquidate tension has led to nothing.

It seems that the issue of publication of data on the state of the economy is extremely urgent. The government is all right. It publicly undertook in the Sejm to do it in December today is February and its undertaking is still not fulfilled.

Thesis No 46 contains in my opinion a key question for the development of our future situation. At last we must say once and for all that we must begin to touch prices and wages, and if we do not touch prices and wages we leave the system of complicated dependence as before. This has been said in Thesis No 46 in a camouflaged way. I think that at the congress this thing has to be said clearly for the first time; there is no other way to set economic mechanisms in motion except by movement of prices and wages.

Some proposals are inadequate in relation to changing reality. I think these are unfortunate formulations. We are dealing with great social activity, [words indistinct]. No, we are dealing with a confusion of minds which means the loss of all criteria, assessments, attitudes, commonsense proposals. This is not a social activity of the masses; this is a state of mass psychosis, to which so far we have been unable to find a key which would introduce some sobriety and sensible thinking.

It is being said, again unfortunately, that antisocialist factors have been shaping reality together with us, and this has forced the party into a consistent struggle for the socialist character of renewal. This cannot be; if antisocialist factors were not there, then we on our initiative and conviction would still have to ensure the socialist character of the renewal.

The title to perform the leading role of the party has been maintained, and it must be firmly put forward, despite evident recent disappointments. I would not renounce citing raison d'etat as one of the elements entitling the party to the leading role. This is an argument which must be accepted even by the zoological enemies of socialism. All others look positively and objectively on our achievements. We may argue about the nuances, but agree on what has been done in Poland under the party's leadership. The zoological enemies of socialism must at least approve the argument of raison d'etat.

We must pass the test of the leading role every day but pass it in such a way that it will be publicly recognized, and not only by Solidarity. This situation demands new skills, new characteristics and a new style. Generally speaking it seems to me that wings should be added to theses and program provisions. If the term "dynamic" were not so compromised, I would use it.

It seems to me that some crucial links should be pointed out; not everything at once, but we should say where the key areas are which will enable us to go forward: overcoming the problem of confidence by way of interparty democracy which will consolidate the party on a meritorious basis; transforming the potentials of socialist democracy into reality; efficiency and honesty of the authorities; a clear and convincing program. We must exhibit the assets we have for overcoming difficulties and also our ability to argue and persuade. Thank you. [end recording]

TRYBUNA LUDU ON PARTY COMPOSITION, CATHOLICS' ROLE

LD060944 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 6 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Feb (PAP)--In a press discussion on the PUWP TRYBUNA LUDU took up the subject of the ideological and world outlook unity of party members and relations between the party and believers. Conclusions:

The party's national programme must be created out of a dialogue with the entire society and with political forces which profess different world outlooks. The entire nation is buidling socialism under the leadership of our party. But must this mean that socialism for everyone is a party for everyone. Instead, let us do away with party arbitrariness, let us end the party's monopoly for being right. Let us give the party a chance to defend itself through discussion and dialogue. If we want believers to have equal political rights we should create mechanisms enabling allied parties--which do not set ideological demands--and all social (secular and religious) organizations to have a true say.

The party should be less numerous. It should be more of a Marxist party, cooperating with non-Marxists like partners. In accord with the Constitution, representative bodies of state authority, elected by the whole society--including the believing majority--should exercise supreme authority.

Believers should be given a full right to an active share in public life. Access to state functions should be given to all citizens according to their competence. Catholics should be able to hold a state post not because they are party members and not because they are Catholic (both reasons are political nonsense) but because they are capable for the job and desired by the society, concluded TRYBUNA LUDU.

WOJNA URGES COOPERATION BETWEEN CATHOLICS, PZPR

LD021616 Warsaw PAP in English 0808 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Feb (PAP)--Ryszard Wojna, a leading commentator and PUWP CC member, voiced his support for a broader dialogue of the PP with Catholics in an article carried by today's ZYCIE WARSZAWY. Taking issue with views presented recently by another PUWP thinker, vice-minister of culture Wladyslaw Loranc, Wojna advocated a more open attitude of the party towards believers.

"We have no illusions as to the hostile attitude of many representatives of the Polish Catholic Church towards the PUWP," Wojna said. "We also know how strongly is anti-clericalism rooted in the traditions of the working class movement. But there are overriding national and political reasons which force both sides to broaden the platform of cooperation in the name of realization of common humanistic goals."

SUWALKI VOIVODSHIP FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED

LD051856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] An assessment of the socioeconomic situation of the region, and tasks for the voivodship party organization before the Ninth PZPR Congress were discussed today at the plenum of the voivodship party committee in Suwalki. The need was stressed for full respect for the principles of democracy in party life and for steps toward a return to normal working. This is, it was stressed, a condition for the success of the implementation of social accords, economic reforms, and the entire socialist renewal.

Much attention was devoted to the problems of rural self-management and the development of agriculture.

The plenum released Zbigniew Bialecki from the function of first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Suwalki in view of his election to the post of first secretary of the voivodship committee in Olsztyn. Eugeniusz Lubowicki was unanimously elected first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Suwalki.

TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA CONSIDERS POLITICAL PLURALISM

LD051754 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Feb (PAP)--The Warsaw TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA has published an interview with Prof Jerszy Muszynski on the theme of the activities of opposition groupings in Poland.

For several years dissident groupings have conducted an extensive propaganda campaign, and since August 1980 they have been trying to use the new trade union structures being formed. Professor Muszynski said that these forces in Poland are the product of the internal class struggle and of activity from abroad.

The dissident groupings were not formed suddenly (that is, since 1976), nor were they transplanted onto our soil from abroad. The traditions of the activity of political opposition in people's Poland are extremely vital. One must not forget that in the second half of the 1940's, when people's power was being formed, a legal opposition force was functioning. Along with social democrats a certain vitality was also displayed by nationalist elements, the national democrats, and the supporters of Pilsudski. In brief it was a "political mixture" based on various political doctrines, whose political, social and economic goals contradicted each other at the same time.

If one is to assess the prerequisites of the Polish dissident groupings, it is necessary here to highlight four tendencies of the so-called Polish opposition. The first of them is a reformist and revisionist direction, which is constituted above all by the KOR Social Self-Defense Committee with its youth groups, inasmuch as it does not reject real existing socialism directly but only demands its modification, criticizing particularly sharply what it defines as the "party's monopoly on power."

Representatives of this trend (?note and make use of) distortions and the abuse of power by people occupying high posts. This trend cites the traditions of Polish social democracy, and many of its activists were members of the Polish Workers Party, the Polish Socialist Party, the PZPR and youth organizations.

Another trend of the Polish opposition are the rightwing nationalists, who also have great traditions in Poland, a trend which is conditioned by the history of the people and the distinctive sense of national dignity of the Poles. The rightwing nationalist tendency addresses itself to those traditional elements of the national awareness, which have found favorable soil among a fairly considerable part of the population and which cherish--despite state interests--anti-Soviet tendencies. "The Confederation of Independent Poland" or "The Movement of Poland's Youth" are attempting to use traces of anti-Soviet attitudes and to arouse fresh ones, which is irrational from the viewpoint of national interests, J. Muszynski noted. In their activities they are counting on the emotional nature of young people.

The third trend may be called liberal or Christian democratic. A striving for political activity in accordance with Christian motivations was always characteristic of a part of the Polish working class and other strata of the working people. Certain elements of these motivations are characteristic of particular organizations of the Solidarity trade union center.

The fourth trend are the peasants' self-defense committees (Radom, Lublin and Rzeszow Voivodships), which are continuing the political and ideological traditions of the former Polish Peasants Party with its emphasis on the special role of the countryside and individual peasant farming. On the initiative of these committees activity has been conducted in recent weeks to form a peasants' Solidarity Union, styled after the trade union center in the towns.

FORMER MAYOR, REGIONAL OFFICIAL ARRESTED

LD051658 Hamburg DPA in German 1623 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Feb (DPA)--The former mayor and the head of the department for regional economy, environment and transport of the municipal administration of Myslenice, south of Krakow, have been arrested. This was announced by the public prosecutor's office today. They are accused, among other things, of having made and carried out decisions conflicting with the interests of society.

LE FIGARO: COMPROMISE GIVES 'TIME FOR REFLECTION'

LD051251 Paris LE FIGARO in French 3 Feb 81 p 5

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "Pause in Poland"]

[Text] Even if inadequate, the compromise reached on Saturday can be given credit for the fact that it not only prevented a new confrontation but has given both the party and Solidarity time for reflection.

In any case public opinion throughout the country is becoming increasingly aware of the existence of two fundamental realities--first, that, because of its geopolitical situation, Poland is and will remain a socialist country and a member of the Warsaw Pact; and, second, that the country's inhabitants, who are now organized around Solidarity, are heirs to a specific history, culture and civilization and have their own aspirations. It is only if these two realities are taken into account and efforts are made to create a certain balance between them, however difficult this may be, that Poland can become a stable state.

This objective now seems remote mainly because the country's two principal forces--the party and Solidarity--are both in weak positions. There are three reasons for this:

First, an excessively slow realization of these facts--once the enthusiasm caused by the impressive successes achieved at the beginning began to flag, Solidarity leaders began to become aware of the weight of geopolitical realities. They realized that, however important they may be, changes now taking place will in the end not transcend certain limits and will not go as far as they may have hoped at the beginning. The realization of all this has led to both a feeling of frustration and greater political wisdom, which made the Saturday compromise possible.

As for the authorities, they have moved in the opposite direction--after being swept away by a popular upheaval, they have realized that they still represent a considerable force and have regained confidence in their own possibilities. The danger is that they could again overlook the other reality--the nation's aspirations--and forget that it will be impossible ever again to rule this country in the same way as before.

Impulsive Reaction

Second, inadequate organization--The party has been profoundly shaken by the events. There are political rivalries within the leadership. Members of the apparatus to an intermediate level have been impeding reforms, whereas many activists among the rank and file--often young workers and Solidairty members--want to shake up the old structures and ensure that renewal begins within the party itself. As a result, a movement has emerged which seems salutary but could lead to serious destabilization in the immediate future.

As for Solidarity, which stems from the people's anger and aspirations and has been created spontaneously, it finds it very difficult to organize itself. Elections to trade union bodies are proceeding very slowly. Many regional executives have allowed themselves to be guided by impulsive reactions which the national commission is unable to control.

And, third, lack of plan--The revolt which led to the creation of Solidarity was a political, economic and social revolt but, above all, it was an existential revolt. The Polish workers fought for their dignity. They knew and know very well what they do not want and what they reject, but they have no consistent plan for the future.

What is even more serious is that the government has also been unable to prepare any action plan in the space of 6 months.

The current pause should, therefore, enable the party and Solidarity to remedy these three fundamental shortcomings which have prevented the country from overcoming the crisis. They will also have to try to determine the nature of their mutual relations.

Now Poland will emerge from the abyss only if both the party and Solidarity cease looking at each other and start looking together at the nation's future and establish between themselves a genuine partnership acting within the limits of realities--all realities.

PRESIDIUM OF VETERANS ORGANIZATION HOLDS MEETING

LD052226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] The meeting of the Presidium of the Central Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy took place in Warsaw today. It devoted a great deal of attention to the activities of the organization of veterans on the international arena.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONGRESS COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

LD051956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] The congress commission of the Democratic Party [SD] ended its 2d day session today. The documents which are being prepared for the forthcoming Twelfth SD Congress were discussed. They reflect the desire for democratization of political, social and economic life and the priority of social goals over political and economic decisions.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY SIGNED IN WARSAW

LD310136 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan (PAP)--A successive two-year programme for the Polish-Turkish cultural and scientific cooperation for 1981 and 1982 was signed at the Polish Foreign Ministry here today.

The programme specifies cooperation between both states in science, higher schools, education, arts and mass media, and also provides for the exchange of scholars specializing in various branches of science and scholarship holders studying Polish and Turkish languages and literatures. It also says what steps will be taken to turn the house in Istanbul in which Adam Mickiewicz, Poland's greatest poet, lived in the 19th century into a museum.

The document also mentions plans for Poland's observing the 100th anniversary of birth of Kemal Ataturk.

'BATTLE' TO REINSTATE HISTORICAL PLACENAMES NOTED

LD312238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Summary] The battle to restore old historical names to many localities in five voivodships in south-eastern Poland has a chance of ending in success. The Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and environmental protection reports that a commission is to meet in early February to give a final decision on the matter. It is expected that the mistaken, arbitrary decisions of 1976 to change the names of some localities in the Krosno, Nowy Sacz, Przemysl, Rzeszow and Tarnobrzeg Voivodships will be revoked. Most names were changed in the Bieszczady Mountain region, where centuries-old names were changed to sharp protests from literary, scientific and local people.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH IRELAND--Warsaw, 3 Feb--An agreement on cooperation between the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Irish Royal Academy has been signed here. The agreement provides for development of scientific cooperation, notably in the exact sciences, philology and archaeology. It was signed on the Polish side by Professor Zdzislaw Kaczmarke, PAS scientific secretary. Professor P. MacCane, president of the academy, signed for Ireland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 3 Feb 81 LD]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SYRIAN PRESIDENT AL-ASAD

Arrival 5 Feb

AU051103 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian on 5 February at 1040 GMT begins a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the arrival of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. According to the announcer, the Syrian president is met at the steps to the airplane by President Nicolae Ceausescu. The announcer adds that Hafiz al-Asad is accompanied by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, minister of foreign affairs; 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, minister for economic affairs; Dr Wahib Tannus, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command; Fayiz Isma'il, member of the Central Command of the Progressive National Front; Salim Yasin, minister of state for planning; Zuhayr Ghazal, secretary general of the presidential office, and Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister.

The two presidents are reported reviewing the honor guard. The national anthems of the two countries are played. The announcer reports that the Romanian officials present at the airport and the Syrian delegation members are introduced to the two presidents.

After the welcoming ceremony, at which no speeches were exchanged, the live relay ends at 1050 GMT.

Courtesy Call on Ceausescu

AU051935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Feb (AGERPRES)--Hafiz al-Asad, secretary-general of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, paid a courtesy call on Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at the State Council Palace, on February 5 in the afternoon.

Preceding the beginning of the official talks, the interview between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad took place in a warm, friendly ambience, under the token of the good relations established and developing between the two countries and parties, in keeping with both peoples' interests and aspirations, to the benefit of the cause of international peace, understanding and collaboration.

Official Talks Begin

AU052039 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Feb (AGERPRES)--On February 5 official talks began at the Palace of the State Council between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) Party of Syria, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Participating in the talks are

For Romania: Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, other officials.

For Syria: 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister, minister for foreign affairs, 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister, other Syrian officials accompanying President Asad.

President Nicolae Ceausescu has welcomed warmly the new visit paid by President Hafiz al-Asad to Romania, stressing his confidence that the exchange of views they are to have will conclude in positive results, contributing to the strengthening of the collaboration between the two countries, parties and peoples.

President Hafiz al-Asad, thanked warmly for the invitation extended to him to visit Romania once again, expressing in turn his conviction that the present visit, the agreements he would reach with President Nicolae Ceausescu would strongly stimulate the development of the good relations between Romania and Syria. The Syrian president highly stressed the special role of President Nicolae Ceausescu in giving an impetus to and expanding continuously the Romanian-Syrian relations.

Under the token of the joint resolve to convey even wider dimensions upon the bilateral collaboration official talks have begun, occasioning a comprehensive analysis of the present and future evolution of the relations between Romania and Syria and the examination of some essential aspects of the present international life.

Information was exchanged on the current preoccupations of the two countries and peoples. Hafiz al-Asad stressed the successes scored by the Syrian people in the country's socio-economic development, in defence of its gains, in strengthening the links between the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and the people's mass. Nicolae Ceausescu reviewed the achievements scored by the Romanian people in 1980, in the recently concluded quinquennium, the successes in the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society and extensively featured the measures initiated by the RCP for the strengthening of the socialist democracy, for the mass' participation in running the entire economic and social activity.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad highlighted with satisfaction that in the period since their previous meeting in Damascus, in August 1979, following the translation into life of the measures and accords established, fresh progress was scored in the expansion of the friendly, multilateral collaboration between the two countries, parties and peoples. The political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other links have been continuously deepened, based on full equality, esteem, mutual regard and advantage.

Appreciating the results scored, the two presidents also stressed that Romania's and Syria's growing economic potential ensures favourable premises for the promotion in the future of the Romanian-Syrian collaboration in various domains of mutual interest. Both parties expressed their wish to investigate and take advantage of fresh possibilities for the intensification and diversification of cooperation in priority economic branches, for the carrying through in due time of the industrial objectives being built in common- emphasis was also placed on the importance of developed contacts in science, education, culture, with a view to a closer rapprochement between the two peoples.

Emphasis was placed on the determination to strengthen the collaboration between the RCP and the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, an important factor in the development of the Romanian-Syrian friendship and collaboration. It was appreciated that the continued amplification of the bilateral relations is beneficial to the two countries and peoples, to their progress and prosperity, to the general cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

Starting the exchange of views on international questions, the two heads of state emphasized the worsening, especially in 1980, of the world situation and stressed the need for action to solve by negotiations the tensions and wars, for intensified struggle of the peoples, of the broad masses, for the achievement of a policy of peace, detente, observance of national independence, broad collaboration and understanding in the world.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship and sincerity, characteristic of the relations established between the Romanian and Syrian peoples, between the presidents of the two states.

Dinner Held

AU052040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Feb (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, gave an official dinner on February 5 for Hafiz al-Asad, secretary-general of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The guests included prime minister Ilie Verdet and other Romanian officials.

The Syrian officials accompanying President Asad took part.

During the dinner, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad proposed toasts.

Wreath Laying at Memorial

AU061045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0947 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Feb (AGERPRES)--On Friday, Syria's President Hafiz al-Asad laid a floral wreath at the memorial of the heroes of the struggle for liberty of the people and of the homeland, for socialism of Bucharest.

The ceremony was attended by members of the Romanian Government as well as by the Syrian officials accompanying President Hafiz al-Asad on his Romanian visit.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK RECEIVES MINISTER MICULESCU

AU051938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Feb (AGERPRES)--Messages of friendship were exchanged in Cairo between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat when Husni Mubarak, Egyptian vice-president, received Angelo Miculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry.

The Egyptian vice-president expressed warm thanks to the leadership of the Romanian state, to President Nicolae Ceausescu for the support and the spirit of fruitful collaboration Romania has always showed in her multilateral relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt. He was highly appreciative of the activity President Nicolae Ceausescu carries on in the work of building a new life for the Romanian people, in the struggle for establishing a climate of peace and cooperation among all the peoples of the world.

The Egyptian vice-president and the Romanian deputy prime minister conducted talks regarding the actions of cooperation between Romania and Egypt in agriculture and irrigations, in the oil and machine-building industries, as well as in other domains of mutual interests.

Agricultural Agreement

AU0[illegible]045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Feb (AGERPRES)--At the conclusion of the Egyptian visit of Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of Romania, minister of agriculture and food industry, several documents were signed on the deepening of the cooperation in production between the two countries. On the occasion, stress was laid on the two parties' wish to seek out fresh domains of mutual interest for the expansion of this cooperation.

WORKERS CONTROL BODIES HOLD NATIONWIDE MEETING

AU051941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Feb (AGERPRES)--On February 5 proceedings have begun, in the Romanian capital city, of the second all-country conference of the representatives of the working people's control, important event in the social and political life of the country.

The conference brings together more than 1,000 participants--workers, foremen, technicians, engineers, peasants, other working people, pensioners and housewives, Romanians, Magyars, Germans and of other nationality--heads and members of the control teams, chairmen of the county commissions for the coordination and guidance of the working people's control activity, other guests.

Debates started on the first day over the first item on the agenda: Report on the Organization and Practising of the Working People's Control. The agenda also includes measures of improving the working people's control and its economic and social-educative efficiency.

The conference proceeds further.

Report Presented

AU051945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Test] Bucharest, 5 Feb (AGERPRES)--The report presented at the all-country conference of the representatives of working people's control, that started in Bucharest on February 5, reviews the important quantitative and qualitative shifts come about in the last 5 years in the Romanian social life as a whole, in all compartments of the national economy, in science, education and culture, in raising the Romanian people's standard of welfare and civilization. Stressing the important contribution to these achievements made by the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, by its organizations, by the other mass and public organizations within it, the report shows:

One of the most direct forms of exercise by the working people of their attributes of owners, producers and end-users of the national wealth is the direct control on the socialist units and institutions.

The working people's control has been developed and improved, turning into a school of civic self-administration and self-management. Annually elected on the control teams, hundreds of thousands of citizens experience this activity, get to know the country's laws and the party decisions, collaborate with the state bodies and learn how to suggest efficient solutions for the continuous improvement of their working and living conditions, equally serving the interests of the community, of society.

At present, Romania boasts 46,728 control teams with almost 195,000 members, that is, by 35,000 more than at the time of the previous conference. Their activity on the 148,868 controlled units is a source of civic initiative and progress in all compartments of major interest for the citizens' life.

At the same time, the control warns on shortcomings in the compartments serving the population, such as the improper administration of the good stock, lack of promptness in the rhythmical supply of the units, lags as regards the volume and aray of services, insufficient care for the organization of services easing the housework, drawbacks in the maintenance and use of the public transport means, in granting prompt medical assistance and others.

The report stresses that the activity of these public fora has led to a tangible increase of the economic and socio-educative efficiency of the working people's control. Last year alone, the teams made 316,192 controls, which resulted in numerous critical observations laid down in the single control records, as well as in 235,125 proposals for the improvement of the work in the controlled compartments, which are of direct interest to the citizens' work and life. The proposals were advanced to the local party and state bodies, to the executives of the mass and public organizations, the relevant centrals and ministries. Based on them, resolutions, decisions and measures were adopted, which resulted in a better husbanding of the social wealth, the prompt mending of the pinpointed things. Many drawbacks noted on such occasions were solved on the spot, especially when the control teams were accomapnied by representatives of workers' control or of the specialized state inspectorates.

Pointing to the drawbacks in the organization and unfolding of the working people's control, in its area, the report also highlights the urgent need for drafting proposals for the improvement of the current nominative acts which give direction to the control activity.

The report also presents the greater tasks incumbent on the working people's control and its role in the system of the socialist democracy.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--Madrid, 3 Feb (AGERPRES)--Proceedings were held in Madrid of the third session of the Romanian-Spanish joint working group regarding the collaboration in agriculture. At the conclusion of the proceedings signed was the Romanian-Spanish programme of activity in agriculture in 1981, mentioning the concrete themes of collaboration, stipulating such forms as the exchange of experts, vegetable and animal biological material, publications and scientific information as well as other forms of mutually advantageous exchanges. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 3 Feb 81 AU]

SOMALI PROTOCOL--Mogadishu, 2 Feb (AGERPRES)--Angelo Miculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, and Abdallah Mohamed Fadil, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, president of the Economic, Financial and Commercial Committee of the CC of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, signed in Mogadishu a joint Romanian-Somali protocol. The document contains concrete measures regarding the carrying into effect of some Romanian-Somali actions of economic cooperation meant to lead to the diversification and expansion of bilateral relations. In the brief speeches delivered during the signing ceremony the joint wish was highlighted to intensify efforts for the integral implementation of the actions covenanted. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 2 Feb 81 AU]

DJURANOVIC DISCUSSES FRG VISIT, NONALIGNED POLICY

DW060959 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 6 Feb 81 p 8

[Harry Schleicher interview with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Belgrade, date of interview not specified]

[Text] FR: Mr President, what do you consider the key topics which you will discuss with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn, and what outcome do you expect your visit to have with respect to the further enhancement of relations between the SFRY and the Federal Republic of Germany?

Djuranovic: I am looking forward to the meeting and the talks with Chancellor Schmidt, a respected statesman whose realism and responsible attitude toward world issues I hold in high esteem.

In view of the good bilateral relations and the developed cooperation, and in view of the significant activities of Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany in international relations I anticipate a comprehensive and fruitful exchange of opinions about bilateral and international questions of mutual interest.

Questions concerning the further promotion of the economic relations and, in this context, questions concerning a better balanced exchange of goods, industrial cooperation and joint ventures will be the topics which will be accorded special significance within the framework of the talks on bilateral cooperation. Surely the discussions will also deal with the situation and the working and social conditions of Yugoslav workers and their families temporarily working and living in the Federal Republic of Germany. Besides I expect an exchange of views on some issues yet unsolved which are of significance for the further promotion of mutual relations and whose solution, I am sure, is being tackled by both sides from the viewpoint of further strengthening mutual understanding and trust and of opening new options for the expansion and the enrichment of the content of cooperation between our two countries.

As for the international level the key issues we will discuss simultaneously constitute the basic problems preoccupying the modern world--the situation in Europe and the Madrid CSCE meeting, the worsened situation in East-West relations, the arms race that constantly grows more dangerous and the stagnating disarmament negotiations, the topical questions concerning north-south relationships, the neglect [liegenlassen] of existing hotbeds of crisis and the eruption of new such hotbeds of crisis, the policy of nonalignment as well as the significance and the activity of the nonaligned movement.

What I anticipate from the visit and the talks we will have with Chancellor Schmidt and other political personalities is a contribution toward the comprehensive development of bilateral cooperation on the bases of equal rights, recognition, mutual interest, and confidence. I am convinced that such relations and cooperation also are in the interest of strengthening the cooperation and security of Europe and beyond.

FR: How do you, a representative of a nonaligned state, visualize the future of Europe which is essentially marked by the East-West bloc relationship? Do you believe that detente still stands a chance in the eighties in view of the acute crisis development?

Djuranovic: The process of detente and of strengthening confidence and cooperation in Europe, sanctioned at the Helsinki conference, constitutes the only reasonable alternative to cold war and the aggravation of European partition.

It is our conviction that Europe's future depends on the consistent application of the principles on relations contained in the Final Act. These principles represent a sort of charter of detente and a signpost showing the road toward the gradual elimination of bloc partition on the continent, which is the essential purpose and the ultimate goal of the CSCE process.

Such a successful and lasting development requires that it be based on full independence and equal rights of all participating states and go hand in hand with real headway in the control of the dangerous arms race and the introduction of the disarmament process; for without these there will be neither safe guarantees nor stable conditions for a successful development of so-called political detente.

What is encouraging is the fact that most European countries realize this, especially in the relations of Europe with other regions and their problems. This applies particularly to the development of the poor parts of this world which increasingly becomes a fundamental problem of world stability and peace.

Even though we are confronted with a very serious worsening of the world situation, which inevitably exerts influence on the situation of Europe as well, I believe that the coming years will be characterized by a greater measure of understanding and cooperation as the precondition for the stability and progress of our continent. What Europe will be like in the decade ahead will depend on the action we take today. This is why the full engagement of all participating countries is required for further strengthening the CSCE process, which is in the interest of peace and of the stability in international relations at large. It is in this spirit that the Madrid meeting should be concluded, and it should adopt concrete decisions which will lead to the implementation of the CSCE objectives and to the preservation of their continuity on the basis of the Final Act.

FR: For quite some time Yugoslavia's economic policy has been marked by intensive efforts toward stability. What are the most important results of this policy, and what remains to be done in 1981 to mitigate the problems of inflation, trade and payments deficits, and foreign debts?

Djuranovic: It is quite correct that the intensive efforts toward attaining economic stabilization constitute an essential characteristic feature of Yugoslavia's economic policy at this time. The intensification of these efforts was most strongly pursued in 1980 when rather significant results were scored above all in foreign-trade exchange, in leveling the growth of all forms of consumption, in balancing the commodity/money ratio, with a relatively satisfactory economic growth rate at the same time.

These results confirm some basic statements. The balance of payments deficit, for example, was about 1.5 billion lower than in 1979, although there were great price increases for crude oil and a number of other strategic raw materials. Expenditures for general and common needs increased slower than the growth of the gross national product, while personal concumption increased by just 1.3 percent compared with last year's average of 6 percent. There was a real cut of personal income, so that these conditions are of greatest importance for implementing the stabilization policy. Investments in 1980 decreased, while in the past 4 years investments had an average growth rate of 8.8 percent annually. Important export results were achieved, they increased by 9 percent in 1980. Industrial production increased by 4.3 percent and the social product by about 3 percent.

The domestic and foreign elements causing the unstable economic situation continue to exist, so that continuous efforts are necessary for their elimination. We will therefore continue with determination the policy of economic stabilization in 1981.

The basic orientation in 1981 will therefore be safeguarding even more balanced foreign trade exchange relations, continuing the decrease of the balance of payments deficit, an increase of exports and foreign currency influx, further slowing down of all forms of consumption, first of all investment consumption, strengthening the accumulation funds of the economy, as well as better and intensified exploitation of the existing production capacities and of the economic potential as a whole. Since real personal income decreased last year, we must stop any further decrease, creating conditions for their gradual growth in accordance with the growth of labor productivity. A particularly complicated and hard task will be containment of inflation. In order to achieve that, we envisage slower economic growth, equalization between offers and demands, certain restrictive economic and credit measures and a further increase of general and common consumption.

FR: With the death of state President Tito, the nonaligned movement has lost one of its most prominent personalities, what are Yugoslavia's ideas in view of the latest conflicts of the nonaligned world (Kampuchea, Afghanistan, the war between Iran and Iraq) with regard to activating the nonaligned movement as a world policy factor?

Djuranovic: The death of President Tito was certainly a great loss for the nonaligned countries in view of his historical merits for the creation of a nonaligned policy and the nonaligned movement, as well as his personal contribution to the position and role played today by the nonaligned countries in international relations.

Nonaligned policy is an objective historical process created by the social and material conditions and changes in postwar developments. It develops and brings influence to bear as an answer to the basic needs and interests of an enormous number of countries aimed at preserving their freedom and strengthening their political and economic independence.

It is uncontested that the crisis of detente and in this connection the crises in individual regions, have a negative effect on the state of the nonaligned movement. Despite numerous serious difficulties and divisions in the nonaligned movement, I believe that there is no such thing as a nonaligned policy crisis, but that there is a crisis of all international relations, which inevitably brings influence to bear on the development of the nonaligned movement.

I believe that one can rightly say that the complicated conditons and difficulties of international relations do not decrease the value of the nonaligned policy, but that they stress its significance for warding off negative tendencies and for overcoming the current crisis situation in international relations. The starting points and aims of the nonaligned policy, because of its basic character and general validity, is the widest acceptable basis of the search for constructive and just solutions of international problems and crises as well as the embarking on the way of really general and indivisible detente.

As a nonaligned European country, Yugoslavia has always tirelessly worked and continues to do so for a democratic development of international political and economic relations, inspired by the principles and aims of the nonaligned policy, giving all countries the same security and permitting faster economic development on a more just basis.

The ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi will give a new impetus to the activation of nonaligned countries and the solution of vitally important international problems and the extension of mutual cooperation. The interest with which preparations for the conference are being followed, shows that other countries and political factors realize the increasing significance of the nonaligned policy, expecting a contribution of the nonaligned countries to a stabilization of international relations and to finding a way out of the current dangerous tension.

GREEK INTERIOR COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

Reports on Talks

LD042044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Feb (TANJUG)--Representatives of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Communist Party of Greece (of the Interior) exchanged here in Belgrade today information about the two parties' activities at the domestic level, the development of the international situation and relations within the workers' and communist movement. Efforts of the two parties in the struggle for the relaxation of international tensions and peace and progress in the world were also discussed.

The LCY Central Committee Presidency Secretary Dusan Dragosavac acquainted the Communist Party of Greece (of the Interior) delegation with the LCY activity in the country's socio-political and economic development.

The Communist Party of Greece (for the interior) delegation head, party Secretary General Kharalambos Drakopoulos, spoke about the situation in Greece in the (?light) of the latest internal and international trends, and preparations for parliamentary elections.

During the talks today, the mutual wish was expressed further to develop cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of Greece (for the interior).

Talks With Mojsov

LD052226 Belgrad TANJUG in English 1914 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Feb (TANJUG)--President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Lazar Mojsov has received a delegation of the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior). The delegation, now on a visit to this country and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, is headed by the party's general secretary Kharalambos Drakopoulos.

In the ensuing friendly talk, held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the two sides exchanged information on the two parties' activities at home, current international situation and trends in the world communist and workers' movement.

MILOS MINIC MEETS BRITISH ENVOY BOLLAND

LD051628 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Feb (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, member of the presidium of the LCY Central Committee and president of the Federal Social Council for International Relations, today received British ambassador to Yugoslavia, Bolland, at the latter's request.

MOJSOV RECEIVES YEMENI SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION

LD051540 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Feb (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency President Lazar Mojsov today received a Yemeni Socialist Party delegation, headed by party Politbureau member and secretary of the Central Committee 'Abd al-Ghani al-Qadir.

The Yemen Socialist Party delegation gave to the LCY Central Committee Presidency President a message from Yemen Socialist Party Secretary-General 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

LJUBICIC HOLDS TALKS WITH PLO'S AL-WAZIR

LD051248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1106 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Feb (TANJUG)--In the Federal Secretariat for National Defense today Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, received a PLO delegation which is making a friendly visit to our country as the guest of the SAWPY. The delegation is headed by Abu jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], member of the [Fatah] Central Committee and deputy commander in chief.

The talks between General Ljubicic and Abu Jihad and the members of the delegation proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Present at the talks in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense were Col Gen Radovan Vojvodic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, and rear admiral Zvonomir Kostio. During their stay in Belgrade Abu Jihad and the members of the delegation have visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial complex, and laid a bouquet of flowers on Comrade Tito's grave.

VRHOVEC DEPARTS FOR NEW DELHI NONALIGNED MEETING

LD061014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0928 GMT 06 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Feb (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec left for New Delhi this morning. Vrhovec will head a Yugoslav delegation to the non-aligned foreign ministers' conference which opens on February 9th in New Delhi.

SIR LANKA DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD052218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1844 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Feb (TANJUG)--A SRI Lanka delegation headed by minister of finance and planning Ronald de Mel arrived in Belgrade tonight. The delegation will take part in the second session of the joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the two countries. At Belgrade airport, the SRI Lanka delegation was welcomed by Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar.

KOSOVO DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO ALBANIA

AU051736 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Feb 81 p 8

[S.H. Report]

[Text] Pristina--The economic delegation of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly led by Riza Sapundzija, vice president of the council, which also included Seljadin Jadrasi, provincial secretary for economy, has returned from an 1-week visit to Albania. The delegation had talks with Pali Miska, deputy chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers; Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; and other officials of that country.

Opportunities for further cooperation in trade and in the field of education, science and culture were discussed in particular.

The delegation also had talks with Petro Dode, chairman of the Albanian State Planning Commission.

Upon his return to Pristina, Sapundzija said that the visit was useful in acquainting themselves with the opportunities for further economic cooperation between the two countries. Both sides noted that trade relations between Albania and Kosovo, as well as Yugoslavia as a whole, marked a significant increase and that opportunities and mutual desire exist for expanding this cooperation.

STAMBOLIC, VIDIC, HODZA VISIT CACAK COMMUNE

AU051936 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Marko Markovic and Olivija Rusovac report]

[Excerpts] In the past medium-term period, the Cacak commune achieved significant results and successes in all fields of life. This has been noted in a conversation with the economic and political aktiv of the commune in which Petar Stambolic, Dobrivoje Vidic and Fadilj Hodza took part. Marko Markovic and Olivija Rusovac report from Cacak:

According to what Velisav Bogicevic, president of the communal assembly, pointed out in his opening speech and what was said by businessmen, the economic situation in the Cacak commune is favorable on the whole. The same applies to the political security situation in the commune.

Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of Serbia, said that special attention was paid in our republic to the strategic development goals in this 5-year period, stressing that they should be a result of self-managing agreements and accords. In this connection, Dobrivoje Vidic pointed that accords are our basic principle which has characterized and continues to characterize the decisionmaking in the Yugoslav community.

Petar Stambolic especially pointed out the continuity of our economic policy and the need to evaluate it on the basis of what we have achieved and what we possess. He then spoke about the League of Communists as a part of the political system and stated that the League of Communists must concern itself more with building self-managing relations, for this is the only way it can be the real strength of the workers class and all society.

The next session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium will be devoted to the question of further building the political system and the tasks of the League of Communists. It will be held on 17 February.

Stambolic also spoke about the security situation and pointed out that the enemy strives to divert us from essential tasks and offers alternatives that are unacceptable to us, such as bourgeois ideology and statism.

Fadilj Hodza expressed satisfaction at the successes marked by the town and the commune of Cacak and stressed that greater productivity and a better work attitude are a condition for overcoming the disharmony between production and spending. He also pointed out that more employment can be achieved through the mobility of those seeking work and that the basic principles of socialist humane behavior must not be neglected in the communes where the unemployed arrive.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES STABILIZATION WITH KOMUNIST

LD051656 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0917 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 Feb (TANJUG)--In an interview to KOMUNIST, Dr Ivo Perisin, president of the Federal Council's Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy, has warned that the stabilization process could not be said to have taken off. An effort chiefly founded on imposed restrictions is the main characteristic of the efforts made last year to stabilize economic trends. However, restrictions have their limit. Hence by using them it has not been possible to stabilize the market, calm down prices, nor strengthen the already disrupted interlinkages in the economy.

In reply to a question about restricting factors, Perisin points out that violently rising prices come at the top of the list. No good can be hoped for with price rises of about 40 percent.

Although the causes of the present economic problems are well known, essential differences nevertheless exist in regard to stabilization policy. Even in the League of Communists, according to Perisin, where the standpoint on profound systemic causes for the disruptions dominates, the oversimplified conviction is widespread that the whole problem lies in feverish consumption. However, these superficial views disregard the complexity of relations and are very dangerous for economic trends and for the social system. But they have not been broken with and what is more, they are flaunted and wielded when moves are made toward restrictions, which all have a very shallow dimension.

Concealed behind these views is the ideology of rule and the primacy of exogenous forces, and of a total underestimation of self-managing driving forces. Speaking about the possible solutions, Dr Ivo Perisin considers that the way out lies in achieving far more with the same investment, so that the relative costs of production should thus fall, thereby creating conditions to overcome inflation and raise the competitiveness of domestic production. Without a direct link between interest and results, stabilization is just a general matter, a slogan and action which also alienates and can thus be conducted only by means of restrictions. The authentic idea of the League of Communists insists on the elimination of that ramified and only partly evident yet continual expropriation of the material basis of self-management as a critical move without which the development is impossible of the socialist self-managing system--a system of specific natural laws in which working people take all functions into their own hands, in interdependence and mutual linkage. There is insistence, too, on relations of distribution, by which varying needs are easily fed.

In answer to a question as to how the sovereignty of the producer can be reconciled with indiscipline, idleness, administration for administration's sake and irrational consumption, Perisin stresses that the sovereignty of the producer does not tolerate indiscipline and idleness. He is the only one who can tackle absenteeism, sick leave and sluggards. The regulations which hinder him in the conflict with idlers should be looked into. The fact is that self-management relations have been held in check, so it has come about that idleness has been liberated in the form of irresponsibility and lack of interest. Bureaucracy does not take it upon itself to penetrate there; there it is powerless.

The same case applies where consumption is concerned. Our system does not proceed from intact income. However, producers seem to leave decisions on consumption to sociopolitical factors. In this vacuum of self-management relations, administration for administration's sake grows apace.

LCY STATUTE TO BE ADAPTED TO COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

AU051746 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Feb 81 p 1

[Dj.K. report]

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Feb--Adapting the Statute of the League of Communists to collective leadership, work and responsibility before the 12th LCY Congress due to be held in June 1982 is indispensable, it was said today at the LCY Statutory Commission session that discussed its work program for this year.

Draft amendments to the statute must be systematized by the end of September so the Central Committee can discuss them. The draft amendments will then be put to the broadest possible public discussion in the basic organizations of the League of Communists.

The Statutory Commission also discussed complaints and petitions of members of the League of Communists today. It was decided that on such occasions in the future members of the League of Communists who have lodged complaints will be invited to attend a session of the Statutory Commission.

In conclusion, it was said that the commission will devote a special analysis this year to the implementation of the LCY Statute's provisions connected with realizing the role and tasks of the basic organization of the League of Communists in further promoting the delegate system and socioeconomic relations in the work organization and the local community in general and with the implementation of the statute's provisions that refer to the admission of members to the LCY.

SLOVENE COMMISSION FAVORS CHANGES IN PROPAGANDA

AU051752 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Feb 81 p 4

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 3 Feb--In an interesting discussion at today's session of the Commission for Agitation and Propaganda of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia it was stressed that not only the information media but also all sociopolitical organizations and self-managing and social organs must occupy themselves with agitation and propagnada as a component part of their everyday activity. At the same time it was said that it is necessary that all working people and citizens should participate in this activity directed at strengthening our self-managing socialist system and at defending this system and that an effective struggle against subjective activity cannot be successfully waged from one or another center.

All the participants in the discussion (Franc Setinc, who presided, and Alojz Gojcic, Bozo Kovac, Mirko Cepic, Lenart Setinc, Pavle Zrimsek, Jak Koprivc, Janez Strnisa, Bostjan Pirc and Milan Meden) agreed with the statement made by Joze Smole that it is definitely necessary to end bureaucratic-restrictive reaction to individual acts of the proponents of subversive propaganda. Instead of imposing restrictions it is necessary to act in time and aggressively through our information media and in sociopolitical organizations. It frequently happens, it was said in the discussion, that we write and speak about individual hostile attempts against our self-managing socialist system without telling the people what is really involved. In Janez Strnisa's view, our propaganda and agitation, which are directed at accurately portraying events and reality and not at manipulation, will be most effective if we prepare ourselves for a more rapid and correct solution of current problems, primarily the economic problems that are numerous and rather complex, something that is frequently disregarded.

It was stressed that we can wage the most effective struggle against subversive propaganda by clear and well-argued answers to all current problems of our development, by timely and well-argued discussions of so-called taboo topics (also including subjective weaknesses of individual organs and officials) that are the result of the remnants of a bureaucratic-technocratic monopoly and a nonpolitical approach to problems. We must, it was said at the session, make constant efforts for the free circulation of information throughout the country and toward foreign countries, avoid unnecessary embargoes and various bans and orient ourselves not merely toward bare information but primarily point to the causes of and possible solutions to individual social problems.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ZIMBABWE--Belgrade, 3 Feb--By a decree of the SFRY Presidency, Djuro Vukolic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Republic of Zimbabwe. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 3 Feb 81 LD]

VOJVODINA SUGAR PRODUCTION--The 11 Vojvodina sugar mills have completed the processing of last year's sugar beet harvest. They have processed 337,000 carloads [3.37 million tons] of sugar beets and produced 473,000 tons of sugar. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jan 81 p 1 AU]